THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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Original Poetry.

THE PIC NIC.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. S. CONDIE.

"Smiles! and tears! Sorrow's kind mixture, And honey dew of Eglantine!"

Shakspeare.

Ye who have pass'd the sunny days,
On the white sail'd waters bound,
Or by the wide sail'd steamer's breast,
Have heard the music's sound,
The gaiety, the vision, the laughing call:
The smile of joy, and the tear of friends to part,
Then Schuylkill's rippling down of waves,
Or where the widened span is hid
By the dark forest's shade,
Where sojourn beds, and flowers of gold,
The quick'ning of the heart to joy unfold,
While dreams of rapture softly fall,
Lull every thought of sorrow lulled.
The silence that pervaded, when all
Were seated, listening to the words,
The life of every heart,
Or the rise stories of tuneful birds—

Awake the hollow and the hoar
Echoings of the sound, and shall
And bade the mourning trees arise
Their drooping branches, and their leaves,
Remembered well, and treasured long,
Shall all these moonlight pleasures be!
And shall I waste in simple song
The evening's soluble pageantry?
When Lucy, beautiful
According to her mild true truth,
Made all the brightest to smile around her,
As streamed their loving radiance back
And taunted in the moonlight fair,
How many a long and cherished name
As parted our long procession, where
The bright'ning of the moon
The raise pause—the severed ranks—
The fierce attack—the denial surprise,
Oh, were an end Schuylkill made,
May nowhere pause destructive rise.
O well remembered days!
Our bonny day at Eagle-field!
The day whose every part and sheet were clear,
The evening with its silver shield.

Original Tales.

MARY ORMOND.

A Domestic Tale.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY A LADY CONTRIBUTOR

CHAPTER I.

It was a summer evening. The sun was tinging the night clouds about him—it was the year, even but hidden clouds, and throwing a red light on the trees, the vine which was trailing around the dwelling. The birds were carolling their evening songs amid the branches—and the cattle were quietly grazing in the rich earth. The beautiful twilight of that eve shewed through the half opened window of a neat but humble cottage, and the sound of the voice of prayer fell upon a bell on attuned that its occupant could look out upon the radiant sky, lay one whose pale and wasted features and air of extreme debility told of time and suffering had sadly ravaged. Her dark eye was well yet bright as she looked out upon the expecting day or on some fair object, but there was a sad smile played round her pallid lips. Seated by the bedside with a book on her knee, sat a fair young girl, from which she had been reading and gazing with tearful eyes and a quivering lip upon the invalid was a fair face, and the deep thought and feeling seemed centered in her mother, for such the sick one was. There was the bright beauty, but of a softer cast, on her face, of which only the traces remained in the invalid's. Her eye, though dark, was softened by a shade of blue, and was not lit by the beam of genius, but by that which had fixed her mother's, and her brow was higher and more rounded, but there was the same purity of mouth in both, and the clang of the country produced by her outline which sickness had partly taken away upon the cheek, but upon which mind still could be seen. Her hand clasped her mother's, and as she bent over it with an almost burning heart, her tears fell upon it, and the invalid's soul roused her from the reverie into which she had sunk since her daughter ceased reading. With a look of tenderness love upon the face which was dear to her, she said:

"Mary 'tis nearly over—my only and thought are of leaving you alone in the world and the—— last knowing that you repent at last for your sin, which I cannot give you." Her lip quivered as she said these last words, and her eyes were moistened with tears.

"Mother!" murmured Mary, as her grief burst forth, and she threw her face in the bosom of her had so often been her resting-place, unable to speak.

"Weep not then, my dear Mary," continued the dying woman, "we shall meet again in a fairer world."

"Son, mother, soon! God grant it may be soon, sobbed the weeping girl.

"In his own good time, Mary,—we shall not pray it sooner. We shall meet there never to part; graves not so sure. I part with a look of confidence at which if seemed she would pour forth her fast ebbing life, the mother gazed upon her daughter. "I have told you all, my child, and was continued, "but one thing, which weighs the heaviest on my heart." The mother paused, and an expression of pain passed over her features as she closed her eyes and thought of the past; but soon recovering herself she said:

"In the matter of their father, I would fain be better, Mary, which you will send—when I am gone. It will tell you a sad tale, one that I've never told, and which will be a heavy one for Mary! I dare kindly of your mother!" and her frame shook as if the full throng of bad memories would break. Mary could not control her sobs. She feared what her mother said, but the only words that remained on her mind were those which conveyed the idea of death, and her own loneliness. Not that she was selfish, but the thought of losing her mother whom she had so loved, and who had been to her all, so beloved, and being left without that endearing tie, alone in her desolate home, alone in the world, made her heart (such was her youth) sink within her, and the grasp almost to bursting. Her mother had broken spoken of death, for she felt that life in her was over, that she could not survive the loss of her only parent forever; but never till now had Mary felt that she knew or near that should occur to her to be taken to her than all else on earth. She now saw that Death's icy finger was touching that beloved form, and would soon freeze the heartbeat of her mother, the really weighed upon her spirit with an overwhelming power that shut out all other feelings.

"Mary," again said her mother with a choked voice, while her fast glancing eye was suffused with a tear, "let us pray together once more, and God will give you strength to bear your trials."

Mary arose to check her grief and bowed her head by her mother's bosom while the dying one prayed with a fond voice for fervent spirit, that her son might be with the orphan, to comfort and support her, and that her own spirit might be at peace dear still to watch over her own child. The prayer was echoed from Mary's bosom, and peace entered them to still its pain and sanctify the solemn hour.

A calm, too, came over the dying woman; she closed her eyes and seemed still communing in prayer, while Mary sat by clasping her hand and watching the holy stillness that was creeping over that beloved face. Once more she opened her eyes and looked fondly upon her child, she murmured a blessing and returned a kiss. The traits of the most gone, and Mary, unconscious of the light of living from her mother's features, the light of heaven and the light of life, and when darkness came down upon the earth and the stars shone forth the messengers of love, she still sat there—holding the hand of the dead.

A few days and Mary had followed the remains of her parent to the grave, and returned to realize the desolation of her home, and to be made more miserable by the knowledge of a secret was contained in her mother's letter. Her neighbors, with whom she had made her mother not herself had ever been intimate, performed all the kind offices of friends on the occasion which required them, and Mary had thanked them with the deepest gratitude, but their regard for her sacred grief, or her fear that the cottagers had to a degree avoided them, impelled them to ask her young woman to her own thoughts, with only a young girl, a servant, who seemed to Left young thought of anyone behind. Mary rather a burden than a companion, at a resistant upon the return of which she was not indulged. But that restraint was, indeed, a blessing, for it prepared her mind to endure a greater sorrow.

It was a beautiful morning when Mary and the birds were singing gaily in the old elm that overhung the cottage, and flowers, which had been Mary's' surrounded away from her mother were smiling in the sun's rays that crept through the foliage to play with them. But this outward joy and pleasant life found no response in the heart's or's heart, and she turned from it to the scene with

And there her sad was everything. All around was connected with the departed; the same strange tones that had pleased her were there, the books she read, the flowers she loved, but, oh, not her, which had seemed like a pervading spirit of joy was not. Each object was some memorial of the past, and that Mary, in the solitude of the place, the last, and to break the spell she turned to a flower and took from it the letter her mother had caused to her in her last hour, and which till now she had not courage to read, or had not dared to open. With tearful eyes she broke the seal, and the superscription, "Mary," and then with a deep sigh broke the seal, and read as follows:—

"I write, my dear Mary, to tell you in this letter, which you will read when I am gone, what I have my weak heart will not permit me to say. And take I have to tell, but I feel that you should know it, and if there is one, as I think there is, who would shame but let with you, that he too may know it me that step he takes which should be happiness, but which I fear might be misery. And that my Mary, it seems as if it might bless me even in another world, to know that you forgive me. My error was in early days, when I lived with my mother in her little Rye Grass cottage. I was roughly left to a young and engaging man who professed love, and I, in the simplicity of my heart, believed him. I was deceived, I imagined his affection, and I gave my heart and hand from it the letter her mother had caused to her in her last hour, and which till now she had not courage to read, or had not dared to open. With tearful eyes she broke the seal, and the superscription, "Mary," and then with a deep sigh broke the seal, and read as follows:—

"Part!" echoed Morland in amazement.

"It must be so—for our own happiness it must be so. If we should ever meet again, I will forget it."

"Do you doubt my faith?" asked Morland, reproachfully.

"Oh no! but if ever we should I would you did not love as well as I feel you do. It is not that, but there is something that prevents our union, and which I cannot now in vain and must be kept from you. Farewell!" and she pressed his hand to her lips, and left him.

"What cannot have you, Mary, for this cause? ——— ——— ———

United States
SATURDAY POST.
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HOW MONEY MAY BE PAID TO DISTANT PUBLISHERS.

As some difficulties have arisen in the minds of subscribers in the transmission of subscription money, and as the Post Office law, under the operation of the new Post Office law, we think proper to give the following synopsis of the regulations under which moneys may be paid:

The Post Master where the money can conveniently be paid to the publisher, is required to receive it from any person who desires to pay it, and to give a certificate of the letter, who undertakes to pay it to the publisher, and to forward the letter, free of postage, to the publisher.

The Post Master with whom the money is deposited, is also to report the sum so paid to him, with the names of the persons by whom, and the publications for which it was paid, in a letter to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

The Post Master must also inform the Publishers, that he is not authorized to frank any letter but by virtue of a power of attorney, the acknowledgment of the deposit of money, to the Post Master in the place where the money is payable.

FORM.

The following is a form of the receipt which may be adopted by the Publisher:

"Post Office, ——, Pa., September 15, 1845.
Received from Stephen Hollow, two dollars for subscription to the Philadelphia Saturday Post, for one year, for Timothy Two" — which I have charged myself in my accounts with Government, agreeably to the Post Office Circular.

(Signed) JAMES JORDAN, Post Master.

Subscribers not choosing to avail themselves of the intervention of the Post Office regulations, will be treated, by mail, rules of subscribers banks in payment of subscription, to the Publishers direct.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C., Lexington. The paragraph which he refers to will be found in the number for September 1st, not every observant. The error is so palpable as to escape notice—typographical pardon which is often needed.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The constant reader of the Post does not require to be told that the writer of this article remains his place after a recent compelled by one of the most effective dispensations of Providence which could smash down the heart. He refers to it merely as much to distrade his private griefs upon the public, as to make his heartfelt acknowledgments for the friendship and kindness which have more than solids his place good in his absence; and which has ministered to him in a manner more grateful to his feelings sympathy and delicate kindness could be lend such a wound. May they never lack consolations as efficient!

The return between the editor of a journal and his readers is a peculiar one. He does not write what he chooses, and when he prefers it, with total lost his occupation occurs with the successive dates of his paper; and his thoughts must take the line of his circumstances. Time is, then, a sort of property in the editor's mind held by his readers, and they can pardon occasional egotism, if they can not encourage being, so far as his mental exercises are concerned, wholly theirs. He reads but for their service, thinks but in their behalf, and writes only to present such portions of his harvest of thought and study, as his experience tells him is likely to be acceptable and profitable.

Pardon us then, if there be apparent any short coming or palpable error in our labors. Think of the head weary with long watchings—the heart sick with loneliness—the right hand weak as the weakest. Think of the vacant chair in the occupant of which—never in the silent place—the writer had many years been in the pleasant habit of receiving his dictations for collection—his difficulties for enlightenment—his counsel for guidance; and, in truth twenty years, it is but honest tribute to say that he never did wrong, when he followed her counsel; while her aversion when he was on slanderous, and heart when he persisted in customary, have often chastened him in folly, or won him from it with proud promise.

But as the Post, the sunlight which had long shone upon our path, is veiled but for a season—is clouded—we trust upon a mission the glory of the Redeemer, when earthly sorrows shall seem but as the inconvenience of a brief journey happily terminated in the haven of rest. He whose strength is delightful, though the deprivation of her presence and the loss to her children be a terrible calamity, and the hope of everlasting life which found utterance in the last syllables which the articulated commend her friends, as on their thanksgivings to Him who gave and who has taken away. Be Name! Him for those who have departed that life in Holiness, and love.

To the friend who paid the delicate tribute to her memory, in the last Post, we are deeply grateful, and our heart warms to all who have expressed their confidence. Our correspondents will not, we know, expect loding a particular notice to each their readers, kindness, shall suffer as little as we can make it possible from the Editor's melancholy. If it betrays itself they must overlook it. Nor on the other hand, let any suspect that because the Editor feels with his pen, the more does not feel. We have a duty to our newspaper constituents which must be performed, and we have no right to betray it farther than we have perhaps already done in giving space to a matter of purely personal feeling.

The reader will find on to-days paper quite a variety of intelligence, the most important of which is the account of the Mormon difficulty. On a review of that article, it strikes us, that, with some persons a question may suggest itself of how we obtained into an appraisal of such law. From any such conclusion we utterly dissent, but when editors are committed, we feel, for the honor of the press, we should add that can be shown it we intimation. The greater the outrage, the more is this impartiality necessary.

Mr. Gough's statement will be found on the out side of this paper. We publish it as the free expression of any opinion, as the reader is as well per sonal of the data upon which to make up his mind as we are. Mr. G. is, we learn, still seriously and alarmingly ill.

GREAT ROBBERY.

Mr. Reuben Rowley, of Wrentham, Mass. while came passenger from New York in the steamboat Massachusetts, from Stonington, on Friday week was betrayed by a youth, which a fellow passenger gave him, and robbed of his pocket book containing $675,000. The money consisted of ten $500 notes four on the Suffolk Bank, Mass. four on the Mechanics' Bank, Mass. and one on the Hamilton Bank, Mass.—$4,000 on the Wrentham Bank in $1000 and $500, $1,000 in New York State money, in notes and dues. The money was contained in five packages of $2,000 each, and one of $1,000. Mr. Rowley called a watchman, and had the boat searched with diligence, violent cramp and vomiting soon after eating the peach, which had doubtless been prepared for the purpose. The fruit of the thieves had been received last night. Mr. R. says thanks he money was in the value which is also stolen. The Police of New York have they think, detected some clue to the robber.

DISGUISES.

No little trouble, we suspect, will be found in identifying the multitude disturbers in New York on their dangerous work. would appear to have embraces it with an intention to defy our question. One, which was exhibited to Tuesday's, was certainly very perfection of dungeon. A head piece is made of cotton cloth red, yellow, black or white, which covers entirely the head, but the whole head and neck, leaving holes for the eyes and mouth, to give free access for the breath. A coat of calico, made something like a woman's night gown, and reaching down to the knees, covers the upper man, and being made and worn loose, alters very much the appearance of the man as to the size and height. Pantaloons of calico, made very large and full completes the disguise, and leave nothing of the man visible but his eyes and feet.

THE MORMON WAR.

The difficulty at the West, which grew out of hostilities and the intolerance on the other, has assumed a serious character. The Mormons have organized themselves into a military body, and have chosen officers, with Brigham Young at their head, as Commander-in-chief. The Governor of Illinois has called out the militia of the State, and has ordered them to the scene of disturbance. The Mormons have refused to submit to the authority of the State, and have declared that all the citizens of Illinois, who are not of their number, shall leave the State. The Governor has called upon the President for assistance, and has ordered the militia to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice. The supposed number of the Saints on the one hand, and the unconstitutional and base proceedings of the Governor on the other, would lead to the belief that a bloody conflict is inevitable. The counsels of President Polk will be looked to with interest in this difficulty.

The manner in the burning of two dwellings by their neighbors, the old settlers, was promptly set forth by the Fulton County papers. The editor of that paper says that he is acquainted with the whole county, and that the charge of the burning of the Mormons, or old inhabitants, is absolutely intolerable. He says that the only remedy is to "move off and leave their lands, villages and towns, to drive the Mormons off. Nobody will come in to purchase their property but Mormons, and they are too poor to pay the public many of them are in debt to the extent. Either the inhabitants of the county who settled it before the Mormons came in, and who were then in a majority, must remain under the present condition, must leave the county at the sacrifice of every thing, or the Mormons must go. To live together in peace is impossible. The Mormons must go. We want no more law in the neighborhood, or a clan of Wild Arabs, so as that of an ignorant, fanatical, thieving and lawless Mormon community."

This is perhaps a strong view—but is not exaggerating—nearly there might be more applied to it, and in framing the law to operate on thereon, if that is the character of the Mormons—and at any rate, we should prefer to more off, if that were the only alternative, rather than engage in the terrible proceedings which latterly have been enacted in this part of Illinois. We shall not however attempt to judge the conduct of people who suffer under grievances which we do not feel. Our endeavor is only to present an account of the matter so far as it has progressed. The immediate commencement of the disturbances is differently stated, of course by the different parties. The Anti-Mormons allege that a meeting of citizens was recently held near Lima, to consider the best means to protect their property from the depredations of the Mormons, and that while the meeting was in session, it was fired upon by some Mormons, and compelled to flee. This led to disorder. On the other hand, it is affirmed, that the Mormons were assembled peaceably, and that this being was a trick resorted to by the anti-Mormons to create a pretext for the outrages which they subsequently committed. In the midst of these conflicting statements, it is constantly after, the burnings commenced, and two dwellings—one the first fruit which we learn to have been destroyed—many of them, if not all, occupied by innocent persons.

But before we proceed further, an account of the position of the parties is the controversy, and the intentions of the country may not be misapprehended.

The Mormons it from the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Adams and Hancock counties are situated on the Mississippi river, from 140 to 180 miles above St. Louis. The city of Quincy is the chief town in Adams county, and Warsaw the principal town on the river in Hancock county, with the exception of Nauvoo, which is the chief town of Hancock county. Nauvoo is immediately south of Adams county, and lays partly on the Mississippi river. Commerce is situated on the river, Warsaw about 12 miles from the mouth of the Illinois river, and Nauvoo about 16 miles above Warsaw, and about 15 miles down the river from Quincy. The distance between these places are the well known Des Moines, or Lower Rapids of the Mississippi. Carthage the county seat of Hancock, is situated in the centre of the county, and about twenty miles from the river. Quincy is about 20 miles from each. The county, from 3 to 5 miles back from the river, is nearly all rolling prairie, with occasional groves. Three-fourths of the county would think it cultivated. This is the reason that the smoke of the burning houses can be seen so far. The settlements are scattered over the whole county. Lima, the present seat of the war, is situated in the southern part of Hancock county, about 15 miles from Warsaw, and about the same from Carthage, and about 20 from Nauvoo. The principal settlement of Mormons, in the neighborhood of Lima, is partly in Hancock and partly in Adams county.

Our readers will thus see that the war is not at all confined to Nauvoo, but that other large settlements of Anti-Mormons, until you come within about 20 miles of Nauvoo, have been driven together settled by Mormons. Nauvoo contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is pretty well built of brick and the inhabitants are well armed. A war steamboat has been built there for the chief, Mr. Father M.

The avowed purpose of the Anti-Mormons at the above the Mormons from the State. They are said to be divided into two parties, one of which is known as the *Fire and Sword* Company—whose duty it is to set fire to Mormon buildings, and to drive the Mormons off. The other division act as spies and guards, generally not appearing or taking a very prominent part. These two subdivided men proved very ludicrous. One Mormon says that a couple of clerks wanted him out of his house, and lookt about it closely before he left, as they seemed to be loth to leave. Said one to the other, "I wish we would have said him a lift of goods! Not—I once meant to be their present axe and they have made me attempt at something, though they cut another their opponents. Mr Babbitt, the Mormon presentative from Hancock county, in the last Legislature, was murdered by one of the Spies! I never that they intended to stand by the law, until every homestead was destroyed. If they do, the last single portion of the State will have a hard ball to pay for the property that destroyed. The editor of the St. Louis Republican thus describes the latest burning process, which he witnessed:—

The anti Mormons in the best manner of driving the Mormons over have resolved upon burning all their dwellings, but at the same time manifest a proper anxiety not to inflict injury upon the rest and property. They have provided property in any of the grain or crops. In this they are very careful, and, I believe, where the contrary has been the case, it has been accidental. On arriving at a place called Morley's settlement, a number of Mormon residences had been burnt, and the work was going on with a will. The dwellings were about twenty rods apart, and were built of logs, and were generally put up, and a cable was thrown around the house, and the men, with a long chain, drawn by the united force of about twenty horses, they would rent before they would fall. It was only necessary to pull once, when it was all in a blaze.

The houses destroyed—other numbers variously estimated—were all of logs, and were generally built from Natchez, as will appear by the account above given of the geography of the country. The strong log houses, with their port holes, are said to have been approached; and although a proposition had been sent to the Anties, by the Mormons, that they would leave the State on the first day of next month, to dispose of their property, it was rejected, because there is no doubt that the aggregate is terrible, but when you divide the plunder by the number of days they have to make the value of their spoils less than three per diem for the whole time, and the cost is less than a thousand dollars, for "turn there are very valuable farms in the county.

So, it will be perceived that the individual is, after all, only what is called a moderate drinker, and in this he is one of the largest class. The number is calculated to give the most impressive warning. How is the cost to be estimated by the mere sum of money which it takes to drink? The loss of time and temper, the obfuscations of intellect, and the formation of a second nature more or less debased, are items which cannot be estimated at dollars and cents.

JERSEY ELECTION.

The Governor of New Jersey has appointed an election to the second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Samuel G Wright, to take place on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

We are deeply pained to hear of the explosion of a steam boiler, near Corpus Christi, Texas, by which

[illegible] persons were killed and [illegible] others dangerously wounded. The Union says that the accident happened on the 14th ult., have been received at Washington. The boiler was one in particular construction. Arrets has been at Mier, but

Benjamin A. Berry, 4th Sergeant, [illegible] killed, or were also four soldiers and two negro slaves. The number of wounded is not given, but was probably equipped with slight wounds and contusions only. Among those latter, Asst. Surgeon Cruttenden had a hand shattered by the escape of steam. Lieut. Col. Twiggs was severely injured by the falling of the roof of the building over him. Capt. Hunter was also severely injured by the falling of the roof. Lieut. Col. Twiggs, it is hoped, will soon be able to resume the command of his regiment.

The accident has caused a feeling of gloom and despondency throughout the Camp, which will not be removed by Gen. Taylor's order, that no more fast night days before leaving New Orleans for this place. Gen. Taylor, it is said, has been very kind to all who knew him, that he was "out of this" [illegible] and that he would have been more severely wounded if he had been present.

OLD BACHELORS.

Grant Thorburn, who with all his self-sufficiency and personal vanity has much good sense, thus discourses on old bachelors:

"These consummate blockheads bachelors, they can most join the base and cry to defame the most honorable estate. Some of them are ashamed of renewing courtesy in all laws, letters and divine ordinances. Others are ashamed to be called by the name of wife, they are not able, say they, to support a wife. Others are ashamed to be called husband, for such a title wears too much and the tobacco you can not afford. Others are ashamed that you can not afford to keep a carriage, with and an article that your fathers never saw; but it would be safer to support a carriage than a wife and this in the present state of commerce, is a mere nothing. Something was hoped, at one time, from the Rail Road, but that is now all exploded. That important body in the State Legislature has struck with much alarm at the advance of the fashion of the day, but the danger is not sufficiently imminent to induce wisdom; and not in the existing government strong enough to repress the folly of the fashionable portion. From English capitalists, little is to be expected, as Mexico is already much in arrears to them. The prospect now is that wars is gathering more, that they have reconstructed the formation of societies in all the provinces for raising contributions.

CAPT. PERCIVAL.

Capt. Percival, now in command of the U. S. Frigate Constitution, is one of the most prompt and energetic officers in the service. He is a native of Connecticut, and is about 45 years of age. Among sailors he has long been known by the sobriquet of "Mad Jack." He is a Captain Percival, and proud of his high-place. It is related of him that having vowed a sailor to be tied up for punishment, he approached him with a rope in a Cat and Nine Tails, and "you!" The culprit who fancied that the circumstance might serve him favorably, said, "Yes, Sir!" "Then you shall be tied up with hope. But a change came over the spirit of his dream, when Capt. Percival added, "and you shall be flogged with the rope and an extra dozen for degrading your birth-place!"

The Boston Atlas, from which we get the following account of the reception of Capt. Percival, is not sure, but he is not a man to relinquish a purpose which he entertains. In the course of our wanderings we have been repeatedly told of the "Mad Captain." While, however, on the western coast of South America we were informed a story of the Captain's having [illegible] a sailor to the mast head for [illegible] to Capt—then Lieut. Percival.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival on her passage from Rome to Canton, put into Valparaiso, Chile, on the 15th of last month for water. Although this place is the principal sea-port of the kingdom of Chile, it is but a small town, and is by no means to be found in the place, and to communicate was to be had with the natives, except through the agency of the Consul of some one of the foreign powers. They remained three or four days, before any of the officers went on shore. The Chilean Consul had been allowed to go ashore, but not walk about), and to the Mandarin-ordered to wait on him, and to secretly delivered by one of them, purporting to be from the Governor of the place, or Le Jefe, who signed himself Bishop of Isaurapolos, and Apostolic Vicar of Corpus Christi, stating that he had been informed by the Government, just in time, and consequently of the Mandarin's visit, that a frigate was in the shore before the contents of this letter were ascertained. Capt P. determined to demand the Priest, in person, and proceeded on shore with an armed force. As he went ashore he was met by one of the Highest or Chief Mandarin, he seized three of the Mandarins, and subsequently took possession with three of the ship's boats, of three of their junks. The gun boats fired at the approach of the boats, but not one of the shots took effect. Capt. P. had then not once changed their. The Junks and the Mandarins were subsequently released.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

The Boston Journal publishes the following list of the British ships of war and British merchant ships, captured by the Americans in the short war of June, 1812, to the battle of New Orleans, on 8th January, 1815:

In all 56 vessels of war—866 guns.

Merchant Ships, &c.

764 ships,			
158 brigs,			
128 schooners,			
128 sloops,			
20 revenue cutters re-captured,			
Total	1198		1198
	7425 vessels		7995 guns

Besides the above destruction of British property by the Americans, there were lost by the latter, otherwise, on the coast of the United States, during the said war, the following British ships of war:

Leopard,	50	Halcyon,	20
Shannon,	50	Whiting,	20
Southampton,	44	Dominica,	20
Guerriere,	44	Boxer,	18
Java,	44	Peacock,	18
Statira,	38	Epervier,	18
Macedonian,	38	Reindeer,	18
Alert,	20	Avon,	18
Penguin,	20	Pelican,	18
Frolic,	20	Robert,	18
Caledonia,	20	Boxer,	18
Cadiz,	20	Derling,	16

Add 56 per cent. for carrying over their rate, 1198

Total, 1866

If we add to the above list of vessels, nearly an equal number of our own, we shall arrive at the probable amount of destruction occasioned by a three years war, in the single item of vessels. To this is to be added the value of the cargoes of many of them enormously rich, and many of which were burnt or sunk to avoid the fate of capture by the enemy. The money destroyed—the number variously estimated—as will appear by the account above given of the geography of the country. The strong houses, with their port holes, are said to have been approached; and although a proposition had been sent to the Anties, by the Mormons, that they would leave the State on the first day of next month, to dispose of their property, it was rejected, because there is no doubt that the aggregate is terrible, but when you divide the plunder by the number of days they have to make the value of their spoils less than three per diem for the whole time, and the cost is less than a thousand dollars, for "turn there are very valuable farms in the county.

So, it will be perceived that the individual is, after all, only what is called a moderate drinker, and in this he is one of the largest class. The number is calculated to give the most impressive warning. How is the cost to be estimated by the mere sum of money which it takes to drink? The loss of time and temper, the obfuscations of intellect, and the formation of a second nature more or less debased, are items which cannot be estimated at dollars and cents.

JERSEY ELECTION.

The Governor of New Jersey has appointed an election to the second Congressional District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Samuel G Wright, to take place on Tuesday, the 4th day of November next.

SEAMEN.

The annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society, for the benefit of Seamen, was held in this city on Monday evening last. The Rev. Dr. Ducachet presided, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

The Rev. Mr. Ducachet, Rev. Mr. Patterson, Rev. Mr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Hodge, Rev. Mr. Boyd, Rev. Mr. Wyatt

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Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, assisted by *Messrs. [illegible], Jas. R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, T. Gardner Smith, J. T. Dent and E. Y. Jennings.*

JOHN [illegible], Canada, East and West.

JAMES H. STEVENSON and JOHN F. JOHNSON are our agents in Kentucky.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS is our Agent for Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for the Southern and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, William H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, B. B. Hussey, and John Collins.*

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Penna.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent in New Jersey.

Notices of New Works.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SECOND WAR, *between the United States of America and Great Britain. By Charles J. Ingersoll. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* This work will be completed in three octavo volumes, the first of which is before us. It embraces the events of 1812-13. That this work will receive universal or indiscriminate praise is, in the nature of things, impossible. The war of which it treats was from its first conception to its declaration—during every year of its continuance, and after its close, one of the most eagerly debated topics of political discussion. It was most strenuously opposed by a large part of the American people—large though the event proved its opponents to be a minority. The speeches and measures of the opposition have furnished politicians and orators, ever since, with rallying words, reminiscences, and data on which to found, and by which to conduct political campaigns. Mr. Ingersoll has not shrunk from a full and particular account of what he deems pertinent to his subject; and his manner of treating it embraces, not merely the bold events of the actual warfare, but the diplomatic history, and the positions and sentiments of the public men of that era—many of whom are still upon the stage. We see in the prospective a line of volumes, pamphlets, critiques, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, replications and duplications, long as the line which followed Banquo's ghost. Mr. Ingersoll has shown no little moral courage in summoning up thus the spectre of past partizanship; but, whatever may be thought of his opinions, his work, highly creditable for its industry and comprehensiveness, will be a most valuable addition to our Historical Literature. His position gave the author great advantages for observation, and we can but admire the modest and candid manner in which his introductory paragraphs are written. We need not tell Philadelphians that Mr. Ingersoll is a zealous Democrat.

FOREST LEAVES. *By Lydia Jane Peirson. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.* Our readers do not require to be introduced to the author of this volume, as articles, in prose and verse from her pen, have long formed a feature of the Saturday Post. Her harp is usually strung to a plaintive tone, and she prefers to depict the sadder emotions and emotions of the heart. In natural and deep feeling, such as women only can describe, though all can appreciate the picture, she is among the most truthful contributors to the current periodical literature. One reason, and a main reason too of her success is, that strong in knowledge of character, she does not hesitate to attempt the description of phases, and the introduction of emotions from which other writers shrink. The neatly printed book before us is full of her characteristics. Natural, in places charming, in many passages deeply affecting, it is such a volume of verse as our readers would expect from her; and the title "Forest Leaves," is appropriate and graceful. There is every variety of composition and subject in it—those, of course predominating which accord with the character of her mind; and it is a delightful volume to borrow a strain from for the still twilight thought, when in day's decline our ambition is quieted, and our hearts yearn for the gentle influences of social affection and human sympathy. In mechanical execution the volume is just what it should be.

BIG ABEL AND THE LITTLE MANHATTAN. *By Cornelius Mathews. New York: Wiley & Putnam. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.* Mr. Mathews has written much—and independently. He never hesitates to utter his own thoughts, and never troubles himself as to whether his manner of expression will please the reader or not. Along with a great deal of true originality, we think we can sometimes detect the affectation of more; but in these days of humdrum modelling upon other peoples' manner and thought, Mr. Mathews' taste of style even have something pleasant in them. In the pathetic and solemn he is capable of great efforts; in the humorous and sarcastic he is more than a little inclined to caricature. He is fond of the shadowy—not exactly the supernatural, but its first cousin, with a similar relationship to the earthly and palpable, on the other hand. The little book before us is a curious specimen of his style—well sustained, dreamy—but, in many of its lessons, oh how true! We commend it to the reader, and if he will strive to enter into the author's peculiar humor, he will like it much.

LADY MARY; or, NOT OF THE WORLD. *By the Rev. Charles B. Taylor, M. A. New York, Stanford & Swords. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.* The Great Teacher pronounced it easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God. Yet in these latter days the world seems to have fallen into the opinion that poverty and wickedness are oftenest companions, and that temptations more continually beset the poor than the rich. Unquestionably temptations of a certain description do—but the rich have also their dangers—quite as imminent and more deceptive, inasmuch as the errors into which they fall do not make them amenable to public censure, and may therefore pass unsuspected, even by themselves. The writer of this book has made it his aim to paint the peculiar faults and shortcomings—the omissions and commissions of the wealthy and titled; and he has done it with an effect which must influence those who have not, by long impunity of conscience become unsusceptible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA JUSTICE. *By R. E. Wright, Counsellor at Law. Philadelphia: Kay & Brother.* This work is a practical Digest of all the Acts of Assembly and Decisions of the Courts, from 1839 to 1845, on all subjects connected with the rights, duties, authority, and jurisdiction of Aldermen and justices of the Peace. It contains also full directions as to the mode of procedure and all necessary forms, entries, &c., and is, in fine, such a work as we should think no justice would be content not to possess. Let him be ever so well read, he will find in this a most convenient index to the books; and if he be from lack of time not deeply versed in the current legal news and recent decisions, this Digest will put him at once upon the path to satisfy his inquiries—if indeed it does not fully answer them.

THE PICTORIAL BIBLE. *New York: Harper & Brothers.* The importance, in every point of view, (whether we regard success in this world, or our being in another) of early drawing attention to the book of books, cannot be over estimated. It is in this light that we consider the publication of the Harper's elegant Bible most important. Young—and it may be thoughtless eyes are attracted to it; and from cursory attention as to a matter of art and beauty, it cannot fail to be the case that many will be induced to pay a deep attention to the text, and the vital lessons which it teaches. The work, which has now reached its 20th number, continues to support its high character for typographical and artistical beauty. It is on sale at *T. B. Peterson's, at Zieber's,* and at *Lindsay & Blakiston's.*

SERMONS ON CERTAIN OF THE LESS PROMINENT FACTS AND REFERENCES IN SACRED HISTORY. *By Henry Melvill, B. D. New York: Stanford & Swords. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.* We have before this had occasion to notice Melvill's sermons in the Saturday Post, and the commendations bestowed upon previous issues may be repeated upon this. They are deservedly popular, as is evinced by these supplementary publications, made as fast as the material for a volume is supplied; but no faster than the public demand calls for them. This volume corresponds in the size of page with previous ones, and may be bound with them, or complete editions purchased.

THE DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM.—*By Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson. With Revisions and additions by R. E. Griffith, M. D. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.* This is the first American from the second English edition. The work contains many very excellent and useful hints and directions. When we remember that good nursing is really of more importance than good medical advice, important as is the latter, we are bound to encourage all really good efforts, like this, to teach attendants how to minister to the comfort of the sick and afflicted.

THE PRINCE AND THE PEDLAR; OR, THE SIEGE OF BRISTOL. *Ferrett & Co.* Another of Miss Ellen Pickering's delightful tales. When *Ferrett & Co.* have completed the publication of her works they will make a most acceptable volume, neatly bound, for presentation. The work may be had also of *T. B. Peterson.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY. *Zieber & Co.* The eleventh part of the Harpers' very excellent publication upon Domestic Economy brings it near the conclusion. An immense amount of information which can but be valuable is embodied in it. It may be had also of *T. B. Peterson* and of *Lindsay & Blakiston.*

BLACKWOOD. The fac simile reprint of Blackwood, for September, has been received in this city by *Zieber & Co.* and *T. B. Peterson.* This number we think more than usually interesting. It has, among other things, rather a hard rub upon Lowell, in reference to his criticism upon Pope.

THE WANDERING JEW. *T. B. Peterson, No. 98 Chesnut Street,* has received the conclusion of the Wandering Jew, and is ready to supply those who have followed the most exciting romance with the author's conclusion. The Jew is of course still upon his travels. The many persons who have deferred reading any portion until the whole was published have now an opportunity to sit down fresh to a feast of romance which has become stale with other readers. In whatever light we look at this work it is certainly one of the most remarkable which has ever been issued.

JOURNAL OF THE TEXAN EXPEDITION AGAINST MIER. *By Gen. Thomas J. Green. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.* This volume is illustrated by drawings made by Charles McLaughlin, a fellow prisoner at Perote, and in typography is altogether very creditable to the publishers. The matter is exceedingly interesting, as it embraces not merely an account of the Mier expedition, and the subsequent imprisonment at Perote, with the author's escape, &c., but embodies an interesting view of the whole subject of the Texan Revolution—one of the most romantic and interesting passages of modern history. The book is a neat octavo of nearly five hundred pages, and will do much toward enlightening the public as to what this Texas, so recently added to our confederacy, really is. It comes in good time, too, while attention is much attracted to "The Lone Star."

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. *Diamond Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton.* That this is a charming little volume it is hardly necessary to say. Moore's Melodies have the true spirit of song—plaintive in sentiment as mellifluous in versification. They are the best exponents of the best features of the national character, and at the same time among the sweetest songs ever written. The edition under notice is a little bijou, fit for the pocket, or the smallest corner on the table.

THE HERMAN is the title of a well written, practical and interesting tale, by T. S. Arthur, just published by *Ferrett & Co.* It has a most excellent moral bearing, and, in its incidents and descriptions is appreciable, as bearing that resemblance to real life which is too often sacrificed in efforts at fine writing. It may also be had of *T. B. Peterson.*

QUADRILLES. *Ferrett & Co.* have published five quadrilles from the Opera of the Bohemian Girl, in the form at once cheap and tasteful. These publishers have really introduced a new era in the style of issuing music.

GUITAR MUSIC. *Ferrett & Co.* have added to their collection of cheap and well executed music, ten of the most popular songs from the Bohemian Girl.

THE POCKET FARRIER. Under this title *John B. Perry* has published a most comprehensive and convenient volume.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society attracted this year even more than the usual notice of our citizens. The ladies were present during the three days in large numbers, themselves adding a grace to the scene which no other feature could have afforded. The Saloon was liberally ornamented with designs in flowers, in fine taste, and all the arrangements reflected high credit upon those concerned. We subjoin a list of the premiums awarded.

VEGETABLES.

For the best Potatoes, one bushel, Samuel Cooper, Penn, $2.

For the next best Potatoes, one bushel, John C. Engleman, $1.

For the best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel, Jesse Rambo, $2.

For the next best Sweet Potatoes, one bushel, Cole & Bass, $1.

For the best Onions, four dozen, Anthony Felton, $2.

For the best Cabbage, six heads, John Riley, Gardener to Insane Hospital, $2.

For the next best Cabbage, six heads, Samuel Cooper, $1.

For the best Red Cabbage, six heads, John J. Jennings Cedar Grove, $2.

For the best Carrots, garden Culture, two dozen, Anthony Felton, $2.

For the best Lettuce, six heads, Anthony Felton, $2.

For the best Endive, blanched, six heads, John C. Engleman, $2.

For the best Celery, six stalks, J. Mullin, Gardener to Miss Gratz, $2.

For the next best Celery, six stalks, Gerhard Schmitz, $1.

For the best Salsify, two dozen, Anthony Felton, $2.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For the best display, Anthony Felton, $5.

For the next best, John C. Engleman, $3.

For a good display, J. Mullin, Gardener to Miss Gratz, $2, and Samuel C. Cooper, $2.

For a display, D. R. M'Croney, Gardener Friends' Asylum; Robert Reed, Gardener to Mr. Vanderkemp; James Jones, Gardener to Geo. G. Leiper, each $1.

For the best and greatest amount of Honey, produced by one hive of Bees, being a swarm of 1845, to be exhibited without the Bees, Edwin Middleton, near Darby, $5.

For the next best do do do Chas Adams, $3.

For the best display of Honey, Jeremiah Comfort, $5.

For the next best display of Honey, Wm. M. Laning, Callowhill street, $3.

For a good display of Honey, E. Middleton and J. Foulke, Montgomery county, Pa., each $2.

For the best fifty named variety of Dahlias, Gerhard Schmitz, $5.

For the next best fifty named variety of Dahlias, Wm. Cassil, Woodlands, $3.

For the best twenty named variety of Dahlias, Gerhard Schmitz, $2.

For the best American Seedling Parti-colored Dahlias, Gerhard Schmitz, $3.

For the best American Seedling Self-colored Dahlia, Gerhard Schmitz, $3.

FOR DESIGNS FORMED OF CUT FLOWERS, &c.

For the best and most appropriate, to Archibald Henderson, Gardener to Wharton Chancellor, $40.

For the next best do do, to Joseph Cook, Spring Garden Water Works, $30.

Do do do do, to Peter Raabe, $20.

Do do do do, to Archibald Henderson, $15.

Do do do do, to Jno. McGuire, Gardener to Joshua Longstreth, $12.

FOR BOQUETS—TO BE CONFINED TO THOSE SUITABLE FOR THE CENTRE TABLE, THE HAND, OR OF BASKET FORM.

For the best and most approved, Mrs. Jno R. Latimer, of Wilmington Del., $7.

For the next best do do, Richie & Dick, $5.

For the next best do do, do do $3.

For the best formed of indigenous flowers, Jno McIntosh, $5.

For the next best do do do, Archibald Henderson, $3.

For the best pair of Wreaths for Festooning, Archibald Henderson, $10.

For the next best do do do, Archibald Henderson, $5.

There being no competition for four of the premiums offered for designs formed of cut flowers, the Committee awarded special premiums for boquets, as follows:—Edward Smith, S. Maupay, John Sherwood, Patrick Mullin, Gardener to Miss Gratz, Mrs. Fettore, Camden, N. J., Andrew Dryburgh, Peter Carlin, Gardener to Mr. Walsh, School-house Lane, $3 each.

FRUIT.

For Native Grapes—For the best Isabella, six bunches, Geo. R. Patterson, $3.

For the next best do, six bunches, Edwin Middleton, $2.

For the best Bland or Powell, six bunches, B. E. Valentine, $3.

For the next best do, six bunches, F. Hilliard, $2.

For the best Catawba, six bunches, H. M. Johnson, $3.

For the next best do, six bunches, Geo. R. Patterson, $2.

For the best Elsinborough, six bunches, S. R. Wetherill, $3.

For the next best do., six bunches, Jeremiah Comfort, $2.

For the best of another variety, six bunches, Ohio, J. B. Baxter, $3.

For the next best do., six bunches, Norton's seedling, Jno. Gargan, $2.

Foreign Grapes, raised in the open air. For the best black or red Hamburg, four bunches, Jacob Shrble, $5.

For the best Hansterette, four bunches, Jeremiah Comfort, $5.

For the best Chasselas, four bunches, Edwin Middleton, $5.

For the best white Gascogne, four bunches, Henry Burkhardt, $5.

For the best of another variety, four bunches, Frankenthale, John B. Smith, $5.

Foreign Grapes, raised under Glass. For the best, with artificial heat, four bunches, Dr. A. W. Mitchell, $5.

For the next best, artificial heat, four bunches, Joshua Longstreth, $3.

For the best without artificial heat, four bunches, Ch's. Chauncey, $3.

For the next best, without artificial heat, four bunches, Richard S. Field, $2.

For the best Peaches, one bushel, J. Raybold, $10.

For the next best do., one bushel, Jos. E. Scott, $5.

For the best do., one peck, John Raybold, $3.

For the next best do., one peck, Jos. Cassady, $2.

For the best peaches, two dozen, Jas. Peterson, $2.

For the best Seedly for the year 1845, Thomas B. Patterson, $10.

For the best Sickel Pears, one peck, Jno. B. Smith, $3.

For the next best do., one peck, Ezra Stokes, $2.

For the Beurre or Butter do., one peck, Jno. B. Smith, $3.

For the next best do., one peck, George Pepper, $2.

For the best Bartlett Pears, half a peck, J. N. Saunderson, $3.

For the best Pears of another variety, one peck, Jno. B. Smith, $3.

For the best and most numerous named varieties of Pears, 10, Jno. B. Smith, $5.

For the next best do. do. do., 12, S. Maupay, $3.

For the best Apples, one peck, W. Morris Cooper, $2.

For the next best do., one Peck, Jno. Perkins, $1.

For the best and most numerous named varieties of Apples, Geo. B. Deacon, $5.

For the next best, do. do. do., Jno. Perkins, $3.

For the best Quinces, half a peck, Robt. Moore, $3.

For the next best do., half a peck, Edw. Smith, $2.

For the best Water Melons, mountain sweet variety, three in number, J. J. Hatch, $3.

For the next best do. do. do., three in number, J. C. Zane, $2.

For the best Nutmeg Melons, three in number, Miss Gratz, $3.

For the next best do., three in number, Caleb Cope, $2.

Fires.

☞ The residence of Mrs. Martha B. Bratton, of Bath county, was destroyed by fire last week, says the Virginia Free Press, in the following singular manner.—The fire was first observed issuing from a drawer in a bureau, in which there were lucifer matches, and it is presumed that they were ignited by mice knawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire.

☞ The extensive mill of Mr. Elwell Baker, on the Shenandoah River, Warren county, Va., was totally destroyed by fire last week, together with between 5,000 and 7,000 bushels of wheat; no insurance.

☞ The barn belonging to Michael Gorman, at Belville, N. J., was burned down on Saturday morning, and a horse burned with it. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning.

☞ The large factory of North [illegible] was, with all its contents, entirely destroyed by a fire on Wednesday night. It was owned by J. F. Marshall, and was used for cotton batting, wicking and bobbin factory. The whole loss is estimated at $3,000.

☞ A fire occurred at Pittsburg on Friday of last week, which consumed a two-story frame building occupied by Messrs. Bowman & Reed, boarding house, and J. [illegible], and the adjoining stores of McFarlane & McGuire, as a clothing store. Five or six houses more in Middleton, Orange county, N. Y., occupied by James Jackson, Dr. Lewis, Wm. Hoyt, [illegible], dry goods merchants; and Schoenock & Weller, grocers, were recently destroyed, at a loss of about $20,000.

☞ The grist and saw mill of Mr. Lowell, on the Shenandoah River, Warren county, Va., was totally destroyed by fire last week, together with between five and seven thousand bushels of wheat; no insurance.

Army & Navy.

☞ The U. S. ship Preble arrived at New York last week, after a cruise of two years on the coast of Africa. The officers and crew are in comparatively good health. A few days before the Preble left Porto Praya, (July, 16,) authentic intelligence reached that place from Bissao, (Africa) that the natives had recommenced their warfare against the authorities of the place, and the Governor-General had sent a considerable force to assist the latter in defending themselves. The Preble brings the intelligence, important to our whalers, that the harbor of Porto Grande, which had been closed by the former Governor, (Bastos,) to all merchant vessels, except in cases of distress, has been re-opened by the new Governor-General, Don Jose Miguel de Noronha.

☞ By the barque Brazillera, Capt. Williams which left Rio Janeiro, August 20th, we learn that the U. S. frigate Columbus, and corvette Vincennes, sailed on the 17th for Canton, leaving Mr. A. H. Everett in Rio, the physicians having decided that his health was too delicate to warrant his continuing on his mission. He had engaged passage in the ship Courier, for New York, to sail in two days. The U. S. brig Bainbridge, Purrington, was at Rio, from Bahia, and on a cruise. The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Turner, was at Rio, last from Montevideo. On the 1st of October, Com. Jones will haul down his broad pennant on board the line of battle ship North Carolina, and Commodore Stringham will take command of the ships afloat on the New York station.

☞ The U. S. sloop-of-war Yorktown, Commander C. H. Bell, at Porto Grande, on the 20th of August, has just returned from a seven months' cruise on the Coast of Africa. In consequence of her incapacity for stowing, she ran short of provisions in about four months, and before she got to Monrovia, on her return, the officers and crew were reduced to a short allowance of rice and casadas. The casadas they had to go on shore and dig themselves, the natives being too lazy: but they made the ship pay for them, nevertheless. The rice they procured from a missionary.

☞ The United States troops assembled at Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 16th ult., were as follows; seven companies 2d Dragoons; seven companies 7th Infantry; five companies 5th Infantry; one company 3d Artillery; ten companies 3d Infantry; ten companies 4th Infantry; two companies of Volunteer Artillery—numbering about 2,200 effective men. There were expected daily five companies 5th Infantry; ten companies 8th Infantry; fifteen companies of Artillery, and three companies of 7th Infantry.

☞ A Naval General Court Martial was convened on the 18th of August last, on board the U. S. ship Yorktown, at Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, (Cape de Verde,) by order of Commodore C. W. Skinner, commanding U. S. Naval forces on the Western Coast of Africa, for the trial of Lieut. M. C. Marrine, and Acting Master John J. Neville, on charges preferred by Commander C. H. Bell and Lieut. H. A. Steele, of the Yorktown. The result has not yet been made public.

☞ The New Orleans Bulletin of a late date says: "We confidently anticipate that Gen. Taylor's division will march to the Rio Grande, with the view of occupying that river as the line of our western boundary. It is not at all unlikely that the movement is already being made."

☞ The Washington Journal says there are now on the file in the Navy Department upwards of 1,100 applications for situations in one branch of the Naval service.

General News.

FLORIDA EVERGLADES.—The labors of the surveyors, who have recently been in the Southern portions of Florida seem to demonstrate the correctness of the opinions which all who have carefully examined the subject, have entertained upon the practicability of draining the Everglades. They are found to be considerably above the level of the sea, and is supposed that an enlargement of the Miami, and other rivers flowing from them into the Atlantic, will drain the waters from millions of acres. If this be ever done, South Florida will indeed be the garden of our country; for in addition to its adaption to the culture of tropical fruits and hemp, this immense tract will secure unequalled advantages of soil, climate and position to the sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco planters.

THE LAKES.—The Buffalo, N. Y., Commercial says that there are now in active employment on the great Northern Lakes, no less than fifty brigs, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,500 tons, and more than two hundred and fifty schooners. The total amount of tonnage, including the steamboats, in service at this time, is said to be no less than 60,000 tons. The steamers leaving for the upper lakes are represented as being as much crowded with merchandize as they have been since 1836. Indeed, says the Commercial, so great is the amount offering for a particular day, that some must lie over, and down freight is equally abundant.

☞ The Washington Union announces that the Russian Minister at Washington has informed the Secretary of State that the Imperial Government recommend to American vessels to be careful not to violate the existing treaty between the two countries, by resorting to any point upon the Russian-American coast where there is a Russian establishment, without the permission of the governor or commander, nor to frequent the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks upon that coast, at any point north of the latitude of 54 deg. 40 sec.

☞ The steamboat did not reach New York from Philadelphia till 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, having been detained by a disastrous accident on the road. The locomotive near Herbertsville ran over a cow, near to a bridge leading over a creek called the Deep Run. Some of the cars were driven off the track, damaging the bridge, killing one person, John O'Brent, of Philadelphia, and injuring Mr. Johnson, a grocer of Philadelphia, it is hoped, not mortally; also wounding James Talbot, it is feared, seriously, and hurting several others.

☞ The Louisville Times says, that at Lenox, Madison county, week before last, a young man of eighteen, while engaged with his father and others in threshing grain, with a threshing machine, by some mis-step, the iron cage of the machine caught one foot, drew him into the machine, tearing off his leg at the hip joint, drawing out all the chords from his body on one side, and otherwise shockingly mangling him. He lingered two hours in excruciating pain, when death relieved him from his sufferings.

☞ The large carpet lately finished at the royal manufactory of the Gobelins, has lately been put down on the floor of the ambassador's hall, at the palace of Versailles. It is the most splendid carpet in the world; it was commenced sixty-two years ago, or in 1783, and has but just been completed. The whole border is worked with rich garlands of flowers, and the four corners each with a large bunch of roses, copied from the most celebrated paintings, and embracing all the roses known in France.

☞ A fine little fellow, eleven years old, son of Mr. Hampson, Toronto, was persuaded by some rude boys to drink half a pint of whiskey, on the 21st ult. It almost immediately deprived him of his senses. His companions carried him home, but left him on the steps of his father's house where he lay several hours. In the morning he recovered sufficiently to tell his sad story, and then died.

☞ In every part of the Western country, intermittent fevers of every type prevail to an unusual extent. At Dubuque, Galena, Chicago—throughout Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, not only individuals, but frequently whole families, are prostrated with the epidemic.

☞ A letter from a gentleman to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, Washington, says the ripe seeds of the plant okra, much used in soup, &c., burned and used as a coffee, cannot be distinguished from it, even the best Java. The seeds are sown an inch deep in drills, four feet apart, in May, and cultivated like corn or peas. It yields abundantly, and is very healthy. Mr. E. has the seeds.

☞ A new tariff on imports into Calcutta was published on the 1st of June last, which will entirely prohibit many kinds of American goods from entering there in American vessels. The rates charged on goods entering in foreign bottoms, which mean any other but English vessels, are precisely double the rates charged on goods when imported in British bottoms.

☞ The Pennsylvania Reporter states that the Directors of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth and Lancaster Railroad Company have concluded an arrangement with the Montour Iron Company of Danville, Pa., to furnish several hundred tons of T railroad iron, at $70 per ton, for the new track which they contemplate laying as soon as the rails can be furnished.

☞ According to the census of 1840, there were in Missouri, at that time, the astonishing number of sixty-seven thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven babies, or young specimens of humanity under the age of five years! If they have continued to come in an increasing ratio, we wonder how many the next census will record?

☞ The United States Journal deems it important to communicate to the Cincinnati papers its new receipt for fattening hogs. "Put a galvanic ring on the snout—one on the tail—one on each ancle, and then let the animal root in a heap of Guano." Scientifically considered, it must produce great results.

☞ The Roman Catholic Church has built or consecrated over thirty new churches in the United States within the year. The number of missionaries received from abroad during the same period, is estimated at one hundred and twelve.

☞ A number of new buildings are in progress in Pottsville. The Methodists are about building a new church, and the Miner's Journal says that such is the demand, that fifty new houses, at low rents, would readily meet with tenants.

☞ A Terrible Tornado laid waste nine thousand five hundred acres of the towns of Fowler and Edwards, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., on Saturday last. Sixteen buildings were destroyed and their contents scattered to the winds.

Local Intelligence.

MANUFACTORIES.—The Pennsylvanian, among other manufactories notices the following:—Two large iron rolling mills are ready for operation in the District of Kensington—the one owned by Robbins & Varee, and the other by Jas. Rowland & Co.—when these are completed there will be three in that thriving District. Mr. Hunt's rolling mill in Passyunk, on the Schuylkill, has been running night and day, and is not able to get through half the work required. Several large cotton and woollen factories have also recently been erected in the District of Spring Garden, one of which, built on the plan of the Scotch manufactories, only two stories in height, and presenting a new style of architecture, is said to be superior in convenience to those of many stories. A cotton factory of very imposing appearance, has also been erected in the south western section of the City. Many other buildings of large size, for various manufacturing purposes have been erected during the past year, or are now in a state of forwardness.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, a young man named Snyder was walking with a female on the western bank of the Schuylkill, above the Permanent Bridge, when an altercation grew up between him and a person named Garvin. A scuffle ensued between them, during which Garvin received a blow from Snyder which felled him to the earth, where he lay for some time in a state of insensibility. Snyder having taken the female home, returned with some friends, and had him conveyed to his residence in West Philadelphia, where he died on Sunday morning. Snyder has been committed for trial.

RIOTS.—The week past has been made noisy by the occurrence of one or two riots—some serious, and with threatenings of more. The authorities act with all the vigilance and promptness which their position permits. The true way of checking riots is to make parents and guardians careful of the youth in their charge. When those who should control minors have no authority the police can do very little.

STRANGERS.—Our city is just now full of business and other visitors, and presents a truly gratifying air of bustle and industry. Along with the acceptable visitors the police records communicate the fact that there is a larger representation of rogues, thieves, and pickpockets than usual; a circumstance which should put citizens and sojourners on their guard.

INSTITUTION.—On Sunday last, Rev. J. J. Kerr, was instituted by Bishop Potter, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent. The sermon was impressive and well delivered, and particularly excellent in its charges to the Rector, and to the Church.

AUCTION DUTIES.—The sums paid for Auction Duties to the State, for the quarter ending September 22d, have been as follows. J. B. Myers, $3,749 70. Marshall Hill, $2,082 11. C. J. Wolbert, $1,575 33. James T. Furness, $1,054 10. Joseph Bispham, $701 71.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The remains of Capt. De Lutzen, who was accidentally drowned a few weeks since, were re-interred on Sunday in St. John's Cemetery, with military honors. An immense concourse of people was attracted by the spectacle.

POLITICS.—In the preparation for the Fall Local Elections the fun now grows fast and furious. The several parties are meeting in all sorts of masses, from impromptu corner knots to great gatherings and every thing betoken an earnest contest.

☞ A man named Foxcraft was on Monday sentenced in the Sessions, by Judge Randall, to pay a fine of five dollars, and suffer imprisonment three years, for counterfeiting a quarter of a dollar.

New York City.

THE ONDERDONK CASE.

The annual diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York, adjourned on Tuesday evening. The usual business of the session was transacted—the unusual business—being the disposal of the Onderdonk case was on Tuesday night laid upon the table. Resolutions had previously passed, allowing him his full salary up to the first of January last, and the sum of $2,500 annually thereafter for his support. Efforts were made to procure a declaration that the diocese is vacant, and others to elect an assistant or suffragan Bishop during his suspension, others to declare any view to his restoration injurious to the church, &c. &c. Every possible view of the matter was taken in a long debate, which was at last closed by the disposal of the matter in the way we have stated.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This Order celebrated their third anniversary, on Monday, in New York. We learn from the Tribune, that at one of their meetings, over which Ex-Mayor Harper presided, Rev. B. Coville made a descriptive address on the rise and progress of the order, in which he said that the institution of the Sons of Temperance was organized on the 29th of September, 1842, with sixteen individuals in New York; they now number 285 divisions with more than 21,000 members, and the organization is spreading throughout almost every State of the Union. Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, of the Houston Street Church, made an effective address "on the power of appetite," and alluded very happily to the unfortunate case of Gough in a manner which excited great applause.

☞ New York, says the Mirror, has never been so crowded with strangers as at the present time. Last evening some of the passengers who came in the late train from Philadelphia, were two hours in pursuit of lodgings, all the hotels being crowded to excess. The country merchants are all in town, a large sprinkling of clergymen and delegates to the Episcopal Convention now in session, and a miscellaneous multitude returning from all points of the compass and stopping a week or so "to ship."

☞ The quarterly report of the Croton Aqueduct Board, for the quarter ending July 3d, has been printed. The receipts for the quarter were $124,293 08, being an increase of $31,014 59 on the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year. The expenditure for the same time were $17,308 83, which is a decrease of $15,744 47, as compared with the expenditure of the corresponding quarter last year.

☞ At the Tea sale in New York, last week, very full prices were obtained for all kinds. The best Teas brought an advance over any sale of the season. Black Teas sold full 10 per cent. higher than the last sale; and for the mixed Teas the full prices of last week were had. Nearly all the offerings was sold.

☞ The present population of New York City, according to the tables of the Census just taken, is 366,785—which makes it the fifth city, as to population, in the world. The increase in five years is 15 per cent. against 13 per cent. in the preceding five years. The population in 1840 was 312,710.

☞ "The Town Clock," is the title of a neat little paper published in New York, and containing among other matters, full lists of the arrivals at all the principal hotels in that city and this.

☞ The receipts for customs at New York last week were $337,[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] over the week previous. The exports of specie during the week were $22,000 to Havre.

Latest Fashions.

Coutil is much used for dresses intended for country wear; those with green or blue stripes on an ecru ground, are embroidered with very narrow braid, and are often made with corsages a basques with pockets. Robes peignoirs, in tailes de Chine, gros de Naples striped lengthways, or foulards in horizontal stripes, are also fashionable.

Narrow fringes are in great request, and made in every variety, as is also the dentelle de Grenade, which forms a pretty contrast on satins and watered silks; gimps a jours are much used on shot silks. Some autumnal dresses are trimmed with four rows of fringe of gradual widths.

Toilettes entirely of black have been fashionable last month in Paris for visiting dresses; they are much relieved by the quantity of lace used on them, such as four rows of narrow lace on tablier. Large lace sleeves, and lace scarf, and black lace bonnet, ornamented with a colored flower, also five and six flounces of black lace and cannezous, with sleeves of black lace, are worn. Some redingotes are made this season with the pointed backs a la gand'mere. The prettiest form of corsage for tarlatanne, and materials of clear transparent texture, is that a la vierge, the fullness confined round the top in a band, with square shoulder-strap; this style revives the narrow ceinture, with small buckle.

Slight taffetas, in all light colors, are worn for evening dress, with trimmings of flounces, in deep festoons, and edged with narrow fringe, or a narrow blond neige; the corsage pointed with berthe of the same; sometimes on these large berthes narrow lace is laid, but they are usually plain. Pretty travelling cloaks are made of grey levantine, lined with flannel or merino, checked in dark blue, green or red. Scarfs with hoods are also worn. Bonnets a la Suisse, chevriere or glaneus, accompany all toilettes de campagne, ornamented with field flowers; they are sometimes lined with colored silk, and trimmed with black velvet. For pailles de riz, Leghorns, &c., plumes of small feathers are very fashionable; saules marabouts, pink and black are used on black lace bonnets.

We see also that straw bonnets for country residence, for the seaside, and watering places, are universally worn, as best adapted to such purposes. They are frequently trimmed with black velvet ribbon, crossed simply over the crown, with a bow behind, and often edged with three narrow rows of the same ribbon. This style of trimming is singular in its very simplicity, and much favored by young ladies. Sarcenet ribbons are also worn as trimmings for these bonnets.

Barege dresses in good designs, especially those in which the color blue cobalt predominates, are very *recherche,* and are frequently made without flowers, as being more adapted to the country. For dinner dresses, gros de Naples glace in two shades are much in vogue. The favorite mixtures are dahlia and white, sapphire blue and white, wood-violet and china green. These dresses are made high; the sleeves are tight down to the elbow, and enlarge gradually towards the waist, with an under sleeve of muslin trimmed at the wrist, with embroidered insertion and two rows of lace.

Poil de chevre bouchee in different colors, is also a favorite material for dinner or evening dresses. For the latter, they are made with short sleeves, and one large flounce headed by a quilling of ribbon of the same colors as the dress.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

1800 shares	Wilmington R. R.	16a16¼
600 do.	Girard Bank,	8¾
100 do.	Vicksburg Bank,	8¾
31 do.	Far. and Mec. Bank,	46¼a46½
25 do.	Northern Bank of Kentucky,	90
20 do.	Mechanics Bank,	26¼
8 do.	Camden & Amboy R. R. Co	113½
5 do.	Memphis Bank, Tenn.	71
3 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	259¼
2 do.	Western Bank	47
2 do.	Commercial Bank,	57¼
$128 18	State 5's, 1870,	78
$3000	Lehigh 6's, 1853,	45
$400	County 5's, 1860, s,	97
$2500	Wilmington R.R. 6's, 1858,	65
$1000	Texas 10 per ct.	30
$4000	Kentucky 6's,	101½
$100	County 5's, 1860, new, s5	97¼

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Bark—The market is entirely bare of quercitron with a good demand; last sales 1st No. 1, $32. *Coffee*—There continues to be a fair demand and prices are firm; we notice sales of 6a700 bags Rio at 7¼a7½c on time, and 500 bags Laguayra from a cargo just arrived, the terms have not transpired. *Cotton* has been dull and but little selling; there is now a better feeling among holders, and more firmness in the market generally, sales as reported reach about 500 bales, made in lots within the range of 6½c for ordinary uplands to 8¼a9c for fair and fully fair uplands and Louisiana, on the usual terms. *Coal*—Bituminous is scarce and sells at 21c for Allegany. *Flour and Meal*—The market remains poorly supplied owing to a want of water in most of the adjacent mill streams, and the flour market continues steady with a moderate export demand; sales are about 3000 bbls mostly at $4,87½ for standard shipping brands, and $4,69¾a4.75 for selected parcels, $5 for extra and $4.37½ for scraped. Sales to the city trade at $4.50 for re inspected, and $4,62½a5 for fresh ground as to quality. Rye flour is scarce and wanted—sales at $3,25, and a lot at $3,31¼. Corn Meal—The market is also bare of this article, at $2,37½; a small lot sold at $2,37. *Fruit*—Nothing doing. *Fish*—The market is a little more firm for mackerel, an account of an advance to the east, sales of 1's at $12a14; 2's $6a7, and large $11; 3's at $4a7 as to size. *Grain*—The wheat market has been very dull with little or no demand since the close of the week and prices drooping; we hear of sales of two or three parcels Pa. at 90a91c for fair, and 93c for prime red, and 95c for white; fair southern is offered at 88c. Rye—Southern sold at 63c. Corn—Is a little better request with light receipts, sales of good southern yellow at 51a52c, white 48c, and Pa. round 54 cents. Oats are wanted, and sell at 32a33½c for good southern. *Iron*—The market very firm. *Lumber*—A cargo sale of yellow sap boards at $15. *Lead*—Holders ask $4,25 cash. *Molasses* dull at previous prices. *Naval Stores and Oils* are in fair demand, without alteration in rates. *Plaster*—Further sales at $2,90. *Provisions*—The market for pork drooping; sales of mess at $14 cash. Bacon steady with moderate sales at 7, 8 and 9c for shoulders, sides and hams; canvassed do bring 10a11c. Lard sells as wanted at 8a8½c. *Butter*—Prices are hardly supported, sales of western at 10¼a10½. Cheese—Fair sales at 7a7½c. *Rice*, in limited demand at 4¼a4½c for ordinary. *Sugar*—There was some movement in New Orleans in the early part of the week, and about 500 hhds changed hands at about last week's rates, say 6¼a7¼, on time, part to go out of the market. 50 casks Bahia sold at 8¼c, 6 mos; and some small lots white Brazil at 9¼a9½c on time. *Seeds*—Cloverseed is in fair demand, with light receipts, at $5a5,12½ for good parcels; prime lots are held at $5¼. Timothy—Small sales at $2,50a2,75 for old, and $3 for good new seed. Flaxseed dull—Sales of domestic at 120c, we quote at 120a123c. *Tobacco*—An import of 330 bales Porto Rico sold part at 10¼c and at a less price, and 60 hhds Kentucky at 3½a7c, both on time. *Whiskey* is scarce; sales of bbls at 24½c, and hhds 24c. *Wool* sells at previous prices.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—The offering comprised 700 head of beef cattle; 150 cows and calves; 600 swine, and 1200 sheep and lambs. Prices—Of the beef cattle 300 head were from Kentucky. They were in fair demand at $4½a5,75 per 100 lbs; 400 head were driven to New York.—Cows and Calves—Milch cows at $17a30, springers $10a15, and dry cows at $7a12 each. Swine were in active demand at $5a5,25 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Sales of sheep at $1,50 to 3, and lambs at $1 to 2,75 each as in quality.

New York, Sept. 29.—At market, 1650 beef cattle, 40 cows and calves, and 4000 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beef cattle remain without change; we quote $4,50a6 for retailing sorts; with a few at $6,25—left over 300. Cows and Calves—Sales at $14 to 26—all taken. Sheep and Lambs—Of the offerings 3000 taken at $1 to 3 for sheep, and 75c to $4,50 for lambs. Hay—Is quick at $1 per cwt. We quote 8c to 8c 6d, with a moderate supply.

Brighton, near Boston, Sept. 22—At market, 1125 beef cattle, 450 stores, 3300 sheep and 1900 swine. Prices—Beef Cattle—The prices of last week were not sustained. We quote extra $5; first quality $4,75; 2d $4,25 a4,50; 3d $3,50a4. Stores—Two years old, $9a15; three years old $16a24. Sheep—Lambs from $1,12a1,75; old sheep from $1,50 to 3; swine—shoats 4½c; old hogs 3½a4½c.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—The market was much better attended this week than the previous one, both as respects the offerings and buyers. Beeves—The number of head driven in being large; prices gave way about 50c per 100 lbs nett; 271 head sold at $1a3, prime only bringing the latter; generally the sales were at $2a7.50. Sheep have not been so plenty of late; extreme prices of lambs and sheep range from 75c to $1,50 per head. 153 head of sheep sold, generally at $1,12½a1,25. Hogs have been quite scarce. We quote good at $3,75a4. Calves we quote at $3a4 per head. Cows and Calves—Cows, without calves, were offered at $6a9 per head, and with, from $9 upwards.

Baltimore, Sept. 26.—Beef Cattle—The offerings at the drove yards this week amounted to 800 head, and all (except 100 which were left over,) sold at $1,50 to 5 per 100 lbs.

Richmond, Sept. 26.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $2,25a2,50; nett $4,50a5, according to quality.—Mutton—$1,50a3 per head. Lambs from $1,50 to 1,75. Veals $3 to 5. Hogs—$5a6.

CAUTION TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—As several druggists, in this city, are engaged in selling counterfeit medicines, country merchants should be extremely careful from whom they purchase their supply of drugs.

It should be remembered that, as counterfeit Pills have been sold in Front street, and that an old established drug store in South street is strongly implicated with the counterfeits, there can be no safety in purchasing in either of those streets.

It should also be remembered that a man by the name of Wm. M. Spear, who sells medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, at the corner of Race and Front streets, is not an agent of mine, neither can I guarantee as genuine any that he has for sale.

The public are also informed that medicine purporting to be improved Indian Pills, made by one G. B. Smith, and sold about the country by different persons, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from authorized agents only, or at the office and general depot, No. 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia, or at the offices, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and No. 288 Greenwich street, New York. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

ALMANAC.

Oct. 1845.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
4 SATURDAY,	6 15	5 45	4 2	
5 SUNDAY,	6 16	5 44	4 46	D. H. M.
6 MONDAY,	6 17	5 43	5 34	New 1 5 38
7 TUESDAY,	6 18	5 42	6 39	First 8 6 38
8 WEDNESDAY,	6 20	5 40	7 42	Full 15 4 35
9 THURSDAY,	6 21	5 39	9 7	Last 23 3 13
10 FRIDAY,	6 23	5 37	10 24	New 30 6 41
11 SATURDAY,	6 24	5 36	11 38	

Married,

On the 28th ultimo, Dr. JOSEPH GIBBONS, of Lancaster county, to PHEBE, daughter of Thomas Earle, of Philadelphia.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Suddards, in Grace Church, GREEN B. DUNCAN, Esq. Counsellor of Law, of New Orleans, to Miss MARY J. COPE, daughter of Herman Cope, Esq. of this city.

Mr. JOSEPH CONARD, of the Great Valley, Chester county, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. Evan Wells, of Lower Providence, Montgomery county.

Mr. AMOS KNIPE, to Miss ELIZA KRAUTHAMER, all of Montgomery county.

At Fort Smith, E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., to Miss AMELIA, daughter of Col. Hoffman, U. S. A.

In Lancaster county, Mr. HENRY APPLE, to Miss ELIZABETH HIRSHMAN, both of Elizabeth Township.

On the 22th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, E. B. DAYTON, Esq. of Saint Louis, Mo. to MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late John Jennings, of this city.

On the 23th ult. at Hestonville, by the Rev. J. J. Baker, Mr. JOHN L. BRADLEY, to Miss DEBORAH A. LEWIS, both of Kingsessing, Phila. county.

On the 24th ult. by Ald. McGinley, JOHN D. HUTTON, to THERESA REINHERSON, all of Southwark.

On the 20th of June, by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. JOSEPH STACKMAN, of this city, to SARAH JANE, daughter of the late Thos. Baird, formerly of Pittsburg.

On the 23d ult. by Friends' ceremony, HENRY B. TAYLOR, of Bucks county, to ELIZABETH H. LUKENS, of Montgomery county.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. John S. Taylor, Mr. THOMAS C. HARRIS, to Miss ELIZABETH THOMPSON, all of Southwark.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. I. W. Hayhurst, JAMES HOLLAND, to Miss ELIZABETH W. FARINGER, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

On Tuesday evening, 23d ult. by the Rev. W. Hilton, Mr. P. S. WEAVER, merchant, of Freeport, to Miss ANNIE, daughter of Mr. John Wesley Bowman, of the same place.

On the 14th ultimo, by the Rev. R. Street, Mr. BENJ. SUBERS, Jr. to Miss MARTHA M. WHITTLE, all of Camden, N. J.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, M. EVENBURG, Esq. of Oxford, Mississippi, to REBECCA MYERS, youngest daughter of S. Myers, Esq. of this city.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Mr. EDMUND M. HASSELL, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. John Seadon, all of this city.

By the Rev. Geo. Chandler, on the 28th ult. Mr. JOS. DEDAKER, to Miss ANN CHRISTY.

At New York, on the 22d ult. by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, Capt. JAMES PHILLIPS, to PHEBE, daughter of George C. Thorburn, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rafferty, Mr. JOHN HUDSON, to Miss MARIA L. OLIVER, both of this city.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. John L. Grant, Mr. WM. H. HARRISON, to Miss SARAH A. TATE, all of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the same, Mr. WM. SULLIMAN, to Miss MARY A. CROLL.

On the 29th ult. by the same, CHAS. H. ANDERSON, to Miss SUSANNA TWEEDY, both of Wilmington, Del.

On the 30th ultimo, by the same, Mr. FRANCIS G. LUKENS, of Montgomery county, to Miss CAROLINE PRITZE, of Philadelphia.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, THOS. J. WOOLF, to ELLEN E. STROUT, all of Spring Garden.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. J. B. Hardenburgh, D.D., of N. York, Dr. WILLIAM DARRACH, to C. ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Christian Gobrecth, all of this city.

Died,

On the 28th ult. JAMES SMITH, formerly of Manchester, England.

On the 29th ult. SUSAN ANTOINETTE LALAND, aged 72 years.

On Tuesday night, 30th ult. CATHERINE MEGALLIAN, aged 52 years.

Suddenly, on the 26th ult. JAMES HALLIDAY, son of P. and A. Garvin.

On the 27th ult. FENTON WHELAN, aged 50 years.

On the 20th ult. Mrs. MARY BECK, wife of Daniel B. Beck, in the 49th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. MARY, aged 2 years and 11 months, daughter of Thomas and Mary Reaney.

On the 27th ult. EMELINE, daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah A. Booth, aged 3 years and 7 months.

At Savannah, Geo. on the 22d ult. MARGARET SPRINGER, late of Philadelphia, aged 64 years.

On the 22d ult. at Lemon Hill, MARY ANN, wife of D. Watson.

On the 28th ult. MARY A. WILKINS, aged 3 months, daughter of Geo. W. and Mary A. Story.

Suddenly, on the 29th ult. WILLIAM QUINN, aged 25 years.

On the 29th ult. ARCHIBALD MORE, aged 52 years.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. CATHARINE STILWELL, wife of Davis Stilwell, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 28th ult. MARY PHILLIPS, daughter of Jas. and Jane Melony, aged 1 year, 5 months and 3 days.

On the 26th ult. in Haddington, Mrs. ANN BERING, relict of the late John Bering, aged 79 years.

On the 25th ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA ALBERTON, aged 46 years.

On the 27th ult. RACHEL, wife of Dr. Wm. Blanding, of this city, formerly of Camden, S. C.

On the 25th ult. ANDREW MERWINE, aged 93 years, a soldier of the Revolution.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. MARGARET WESLEY, aged 87 years.

On the 26th ult. EDWIN F. WEAVER, aged 16 years.

On the 25th ult. Mrs. JULIANA E. WAGER, daughter of the late Philip Wager, Esq.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. SUSAN MCCLUNG, relict of the late Samuel McClung, in the 85th year of her age.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY GREAVES, relict of the late Mr. Alexander Greaves, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. ELIZABETH BROWN, in the 54th year of her age.

In Trenton, on the 19th ult. Mr. ANTHONY COOK, an aged and esteemed citizen.

On the 29th ult. FRANCES LAPSLEY, wife of John Lapsley.

At Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa. on the 19th of August, of croup, ANN J. BLAIR; on the 9th of August, RACHEL JANE C. BLAIR; on the 5th ult. ELIZABETH W. BLAIR; on the 9th ult. BRICE D. BLAIR, all children of Brice and Eliza Blair.

HEALTH OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 27, 1845.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 20th to the 27th September.

DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.	DISEASES.	Adults.	Children.
Apoplexy,	2	0	Brought over,	47	25
Asphyxia,	0	1	Hemorrhage from Uterus,	1	0
Cancer,	1	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	1	1
——Uterus,	2	0	——Bronchi,	0	1
Casualties,	1	0	——Lungs,	0	1
Croup,	0	3	——Stomach and Bowels,	2	4
Congestion,	1	0	——Heart,	1	0
——Brain,	1	1	——Liver,	1	0
——Lungs,	0	1	——Throat,	0	1
Cholera Infantum,	0	1	Intemperance,	2	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	16	0	Inanition,	0	1
Convulsions,	0	7	Jaundice,	0	1
Compression of the Brain,	0	1	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Constipation,	1	0	Marasmus,	0	1
Dropsy, Head,	0	3	Mortification of the Bowels,	0	1
——Breast,	1	0	Neuralgia,	1	0
Disease of Brain,	0	1	Old Age,	4	0
——Heart,	1	0	Palsy,	1	0
——Stomach,	1	0	Poisoning,	0	1
——Spine,	0	1	Scrofula,	0	1
Drowned,	2	0	Small Pox,	0	1
Dysentery,	0	0	Still Born,	0	5
Effusion on Brain,	1	0	Suicide,	1	0
Enlargement of the Heart,	1	0	Ulceration of the Bowels,	0	1
Fever, Bilious,	6	2	Unknown,	1	1
——Scarlet,	0	2			
——Typhoid,	3	1			
Gangrene,	1	0			
Carried over,	47	24	Total,	107—64	43

Of the above there were 14 from the almshouse, 2 from the country, and 11 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health, SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Sept. 21,	61	66	66
22,	54	60	65
23,	53	61	64
24,	56	60	62
25,	55	60	64
26,	57	64	67
27,	58	64	69

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON & CO., BROKERS. No. 17 South Third Street. Philadelphia, October 4, 1845.

PENNSYLVANIA.		VERMONT.	
Philadelphia banks	par	Bank of St. Albans	1½ dis
U. S. Bank notes	30 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Girard do.	par	CONNECTICUT.	
Chambersburg	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
York	½ dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Bucks county	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Gettysburg	½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Carlisle	½ dis	Pascoag Bank	10 dis
Lewistown	1½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Brownsville	1½ dis	CANADA.	
Pittsburg	1 dis	Montreal	4 dis
Waynesburg	2 dis	VIRGINIA.	
Washington	1 dis	Bk. of Va. & branches	1 dis
Erie	2 dis	Far. Bk. and branch's	1 dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis	Valley Bk. & branch	1 dis
Lebanon	½ dis	Ex. Bk. & branches	1 dis
Lehigh county bank	1 dis	Wheeling	1½ dis
Towanda		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Honesdale	3½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Harrisburg	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
West Branch	1½ dis	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Wyoming	1½ dis	So. West. R. R.	1½ dis
Middletown	½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Northampton		Small notes	2 dis
Pottsville	½ dis	GEORGIA.	
Relief notes	1½ dis	Bank of St. Mary's	2 dis
NEW JERSEY.		Central Bank of Mill.	3 dis
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par	Georgia R. R. Co.	2 dis
Plainfield	1 dis	Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	2 dis
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis	All solvent banks	2 dis
N. Hope, Del. Bridge	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
Yard. Del. Bridge	10 dis	ALABAMA.	
DELAWARE.		Bank of Mobile	2 dis
All solvent banks	par	Country Banks	5a6 dis
MARYLAND.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Baltimore banks	½ dis	All banks	unc
Mineral bank	1 dis	LOUISIANA.	
Salisbury	3½ dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Frederick county	½ dis	FLORIDA.	
Cumberland	½ dis	So. Life & Trust Co.	—
Washington county	½ dis	OHIO.	
Hagerstown	½ dis	Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
Far and Millers bk.	—	All solvent banks	2 dis
DIST' OF COLUMBIA.		Small Notes	3 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	KENTUCKY.	
NEW YORK.		Notes	1½ dis
City banks	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
Com. Bank, N. Y.	2 dis	INDIANA.	
Bank of Lyons,	2 dis	State Bank	2 dis
Tonawanda	20 dis	ILLINOIS.	
Clinton county	2 dis	Bank of Illinois	75 dis
Com. Bk. Buffalo	2 dis	State Bank	70 dis
Com. Bk. Oswego	2 dis	Bank of Cairo	—
Oswego Bank	30 dis	MISSOURI.	
Millers', Clyde	15 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Country banks	½ dis	TENNESSEE.	
MAINE.		All solvent banks	3 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	MICHIGAN.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Bank of St. Clair	70 dis
All solvent banks	½ dis	Farmers' and Mech's	70 dis
		ARKANSAS.	
		All banks	60 dis
		WISCONSIN.	
		Mineral Point	—
		Bank of Milwaukie	—
		IOWA.	
		Miners' Bank	—

CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE FOR $1,25!—The complete Concordance of Alex. Cruden, is just published in 1 vol. 8vo., half cloth, for $1,25! or in full sheep $1,50!

The new edition, edited by Rev. David King, L.L.D., while it possesses all the advantages of the old one, also embraces many new ones, and is decidedly a more convenient book for reference, while its extremely low price places it within the hands of many a Sunday School Teacher, Students of the Bible, and families that heretofore have been without it.

GEORGE S. APPLETON, Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer, 148 Chesnut street, below 7th. Philada. 1t

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ALL THE TAILORS WHO HAVE EXAMINED have acknowledged it to be the greatest improvement ever made in the art of Garment Cutting.

TERMS—$5 00 per annum for the SYSTEM only, those who pay in advance will have the *Uncolored Plates* sent as a compliment for prompt pay; the COLORED PLATES are $2,00 extra, making $6,00 for both. A deduction of $1,00 will be allowed to those who pay in advance. The FASHION PLATES, with pattern sheet and explanations, are $4,00 per annum, or $2 00 for a single one.

F. MAHAN, No. 211 Chesnut street.

Greensboro', Russell County, Sept. 10, 1845.

Mr. F. Mahan,—I wish to become a regular subscriber to your System of Garment Cutting; I have been using a different one with but little success; having seen yours, I am fully convinced that it is far superior to any thing of the kind that has come to my knowledge. I have followed the trade constantly for nineteen years.

Very respectfully yours, WM. B. ARMSTRONG.

Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Pa., Aug. 1, 1845.

Mr. Mahan—Dear Sir,—Since I have had the good luck to become a subscriber to your System of Garment Cutting, I have no trouble whatever in fitting my customers. I am surprised that any tailor should be so blind to his own interest as not to take your System. Your proof measures are the best I have ever seen. I would not be perplexed as I was before I got your rule for three times the sum.

Yours with respect, JOSEPH H. SUROUGH.

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where "Graham's Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," The "Ladies' National Magazine," and all the "Magazines" and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS can be ordered or obtained. Orders addressed, post paid, or franked, to T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

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Persons wishing to purchase good Watches or Jewelry very cheap, will find it to their advantage to call at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry store," No. 96 north Second street, corner of Quarry, below Race.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 18 carat cases,	$45 00
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Ladies' Gold Pencils,	2 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 75
Platina Lightning Rod Points,	1 00

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All kinds of good Watches and Jewelry cleaned and Repaired in the best manner by experienced workmen. The Watches repaired at this establishment are warranted to perform well. sep 13-6m*

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IF WE READ THE HISTORY OF DISORDERS we are astonished that men live; if of CURES, we are still more astonished that they die. And yet in fact nearly all diseases have a common origin, viz:—in the organs which prepare and modify the blood, with a remedy, directed to the seat of disease, will remove a host of its phenomena. It is the peculiar characteristic of Sands' Sarsaparilla, that its searching operation reaches the CAUSE of disease, and the cures it performs are therefore radical and thorough. The health of the human system depends almost entire upon the state of the blood. If the vitalizing fluid which pervades every tissue, every membrane, fibre, filament, gland, or other organ primary or subsidiary; if the body be charged with the elements of disease, sickness must be the consequence, and until the CAUSES of disease existing in the blood, are eradicated, no permanent relief can be expected. It is here that the powerful health restoring properties of Sands' Sarsaparilla are manifested; and for this reason, in Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all eruptive diseases, as well as in all derangements of the secreting organs, it is considered infallible.

The following extract from a letter just come to hand will be read with interest. The writer, Mr. Almy, is a gentleman of the first respectability, Justice of the Peace, &c. The patient suffered for years with Fever Sores on his legs, and could find no relief until he used Sands' Sarsaparilla. Mr. Almy, writing at the request, and on behalf of the patient, Jonathan Harris, says:

BROOKLYN, Conn., July 10, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: It has once more become my duty to communicate to you the situation of Mr. Harris, and you may rely upon it I do so with the utmost pleasure. Mr. Harris says, that four of his sores are entirely healed up, and the remainder are fast doing so. He further says he has no pain in the affected limb whatever; that his sleep is of the most refreshing nature, and his health in every respect very much improved; so visible is the change, that all who see him exclaim "What a change!" and earnestly inquire what he has been doing? He has gained in flesh very much, and is able to work at his trade, (which is that of a shoemaker,) without any inconvenience. This is the substance of the narrative; but the picture I cannot in any way here do justice. The manner, the *gratitude,* the *faith,* and the exhilarating effect upon his spirits, you can but faintly imagine. He requests me to say he will come on and see you as surely as he lives. May God continue to bless your endeavors to alleviate the miseries of the human family, is the fervent prayer of your sincere friend.

HUMPHREY ALMY, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis. oct 1-3m

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists 79 Fulton St., N. York. Agents in Philadelphia, S. P. Thomson, corner of 5th and Spruce sts., and Dr. D. Jayne, 8 South Third street.

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I WOULD INFORM MY FRIENDS THAT I have removed my store from No. 20 South Third St. to the large and splendid warehouse, No. 8 South THIRD near MARKET street, where I am prepared to furnish my friends and customers, not only with my own popular FAMILY MEDICINES, viz:

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, ALTERATIVE or Life Preservative, HAIR TONIC, HAIR DYE, VERMIFUGE, CARMINATIVE, SANATIVE PILLS & AGUE PILLS;

but having also on hand a very large stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, ESSENTIAL OILS, GLASSWARE, PERFUMERY, &c.

In fact everything usually kept by wholesale dealers, and having made my purchases wholly for CASH and from first hands, I am enabled to execute orders, at as low prices, as pure, and unadulterated articles as can be obtained from any other establishment in the Union. Druggists, physicians, manufacturers and dealers are invited to call and examine my stock before they make their purchases. DAVID JAYNE.

Philada., May 24, 1845. my 24 6m

TRAVELLING MAP AGENTS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO ENGAGE in the sale of his MAPS a number of young men of strictly moral and business habits. A capital of from $100 to $300 will be necessary, and a certain district of country will be assigned to each Agent. Unexceptionable testimonials of character will be required.

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Also, RED and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER and FRENCH CALF SKINS.

feb 18-6m ANDREW E. CHAMBERS.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

NEW VOLUME. NEW TYPE, OLD FRIENDSHIPS, AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.

The publishers of the SATURDAY EVENING POST feel constrained to make again their acknowledgments to the reading public for the liberal support which their paper receives. To show that they are not unmindful of the return which such patronage requires, it would be entirely sufficient to refer the reader to the established character of

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND—

which is pre-eminently the designation of this paper. As a newspaper, dependant upon public patronage, "grows by what it feeds on," the publishers flatter themselves that THE POST has increased in interest and value, with the steady and gratifying support which has been accorded to it, for a period of

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

In the time which has served for the life and death of whole generations of periodicals, and the rise, meridian, and decline of many a rival, THE POST has kept the even tenor of its way, by its own intrinsic health and strength—now following, oftener leading the public taste, but not departing from its independence to minister to the transient newspaper tastes, which, compared to the existence of the Post, are indeed ephemeral. We shall continue in this path, endeavoring, in the

NEWS DEPARTMENT

to present the latest and best authenticated intelligence, divested of party hue, and untarnished bias, and resting solely on the basis of truth, so far as it is ascertainable. We endeavor to select and publish intelligence of value and importance to citizens engaged in all the three great interests,

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

In political intelligence we recognize only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion, but print and publish for

"*The Greatest Good of the Greatest Number.*"

To give the SATURDAY POST an importance beyond that temporary one which it derives from being the record of current events, and to make it acceptable to the

FAMILY CIRCLE,

We give to its columns the character of a WEEKLY MAGAZINE, embracing,

ORIGINAL TALES AND SKETCHES;
ORIGINAL VERSE AND ESSAYS;
HISTORY AND HISTORIETTES;
BIOGRAPHY AND LEGENDS;
SCIENCE AND STATISTICS;
REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS;
MORAL TALES AND TRAITS OF LIFE;
ORIGINAL COMMENTS ON NOTABLES;
WIT AND HUMOR;

In a word, such a variety of matter as, (our own country first remembered,) the

WHOLE LITERATURE OF THE WORLD

may offer. The original translations from European Literature which have from time to time appeared in this Journal, are referred to as an earnest that we have

SPARED NO PAINS

To make the POST truly Cosmopolitan in the

GREAT REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

Volume Twenty-Seventh, upon which we are about to enter, will appear in new type, and with such other improvements and advantages as experience may suggest. To repeat the words of a former prospectus, our motto is still EXCELSIOR. Among the oldest papers on the continent, and possessed of all the advantages which long accumulated facilities afford, the conductors blend with these peculiar advantages, (not to be acquired in a day,) all the improvements which each successive year presents to their notice; and all the changes for the better, which occur to men intent on doing well by a reading public which has always done well for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to the letters of our much admired contributor, JAMES BAYARD TAYLOR, and the agreeable gossip of our BRISTOL CORRESPONDENT, the publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, purchase of the New York Mirror the right to transfer to their columns the letters of N. P. WILLIS. In this department, therefore the POST cannot be excelled.

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17 "	$20,00	"	"

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DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION.

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, IS A DISEASE produced by local irritation, costiveness, purgative stimulants, undue determination of blood to the hemorrhoidal vessels by excessive riding or walking, a congestive state of the liver, and often by a peculiarity of the constitution itself.

It is usually considered under three forms, or varieties, as follows:—Blind Piles, White Piles, and Bleeding Piles. This disease is so common and so very well known, that a description of its symptoms is not considered necessary.

The success that has followed the use of the Embrocation in the cure of this disease, has been truly astonishing. Physicians now advise their patients to use it, as the only

PILE MEDICINE.

In addition to its being a positive remedy for the Piles, it never fails to cure that INTOLERABLE ITCHING, which is so very common, and has its location in the same parts as the Piles.

Read the following from the editorial columns of Alexander's Weekly Messenger.

FOUND AT LAST.—*A Sure Cure for the Piles!*—Physicians and chemists have long been anxious to discover a medicine that would cure one of the most troublesome diseases, the Piles. Success has at last been the result. *Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation* not only stops all bleeding, allays pain and inflammation, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, like a charm, and in a very short time, persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.

Only a few from the great number of certificates will be published. Read the following:

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1845. Western Hotel.

DR. JACKSON—Sir:—I think there are few diseases which are more common and troublesome than the Piles, and during the last fifteen years I have suffered from them very much, causing pain, bleeding, and immoderate itching; I used all the various remedies, but without relief, until I got a bottle of your EMBROCATION, from Dr. Jayne, No. 8 South Third Street, which completely cured me in three weeks!!!

Yours, truly, S. H. PLIMPTON.

And the following from the editor of the Philadelphia Times.

"HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!—JACKSON'S EMBROCATION never fails. It is the only medicine now sold for the cure of one of the most common and troublesome diseases.

"A friend who has been cured by it, asks us to speak warmly in praise of the efficacy of *Jackson's Pile Embrocation.* He describes it as being the very best remedy of the kind ever imagined by the alchemist in pharmacy."

Mr. Ashford's letter must settle the question in the mind of every one.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!—Rarely a day passes that we do not get some testimony, either verbal or written, of the great efficacy of *Dr. Jackson's Pile Embrocation.*—Read the following:

New York, 721 Broadway, September 2d, 1845.

DR. N. JACKSON—Dear Sir:—Will you send me six bottles of your PILE EMBROCATION?—I wish them part to keep myself, and part for a legal gentleman, a friend of mine, who has found great relief in using from my bottle two or three times. You remember, when in Philadelphia, I was suffering dreadfully from the terrible scourge. I only took one bottle from you, I have not used it quite all and am now perfectly well. As you may suppose, I proclaim the virtues of your medicine wherever I go. I tell every friend about it; and it is singular to perceive how many are suffering in the way—I believe half of my acquaintances are more or less afflicted. Let me tell you that you can sell here, as fast as you choose to make. When you want a certificate from me you shall have it, and you are at liberty to show this letter if you wish.

Respectfully yours, LEWIS F. ASHFORD.

Prepared only by Dr. N. JACKSON, and sold wholesale and retail by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South Third Street, Philadelphia, and by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 79 Fulton Street, New York, also by Carter & Wilson, corner of Portland and Hanover Streets, Boston, Mass. None genuine unless with the signature of N. Jackson, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and with the words "DR. JACKSON'S PILE EMBROCATION, PHILADELPHIA," blown in each bottle. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. sep 20-eow tf

RESUMED.

JOHN B. STRYKER,

Of the late firms of Newbold & Stryker, and Stryker & Pegue, has resumed

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS,

And now offers for sale, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bank street, Philadelphia,

Adjoining Myers, Claghorn & Co's Auction Store, No. 78 Market Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH, BRITISH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Chiefly purchased at Auction, at a very small advance for Cash, or City Acceptances.

Believing that his long experience in purchasing, will enable him to sell his Goods at the lowest market prices, he invites his old friends, and others wishing to buy, to favor him with a call. jy 10 1y

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 8, STATE STREET, BOSTON. W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK. OF ROBINSON & JONES, NO. 183 MAIN ST. above THIRD ST. CINCINNATI. J. W. COOK, No. 85 FOURTH St. PITTSBURGH [illegible]

Selected Poetry.

FACES IN THE FIRE.

[illegible]

Could two hearts, so twined in youth,
Some few years so widely sever?
Yes! time shows the bitter truth,—
Not ev'n love endures forever.

Lower sinks the eddying blaze,
Gloom did ... roll in shading,
And the faces as I gaze
From the magic fire are fading.
Can it be 'twas as a dream,
And that fancy's vivid powers
Made those shadows real seem,
Made me live again past hours?
Darkness gathering like a pall;
On the hearth the flames expire,
Now have vanish'd one and all
Those old "faces in the fire."

From the Magazines.

FROM THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, FOR OCT.

THE GREEK CAPTIVE.

BY MRS. M. A. DUNLAP.

CHAPTER I.

"Whose bullet on the night air sang."
Bridge of Sighs.

It was a few days after the fall of Missolonghi, and, in the close walls of Hussein Bey's palace, one of the fair victims of that terrible disaster sat alone. Theresa Colonna had seen her aged sire perish in the storming of the town, and had afterward witnessed the inhuman massacre of her two brothers; and, to crown her misfortunes, her beauty had attracted the notice of Hussein Bey, and she had been torn from her native soil, and from one she loved more than life, to adorn his harem. The desolate feelings of the orphan girl were beyond the power of pen to portray. Bereft of every relative, and ignorant of her lover's fate, she sat, by the iron-latticed window, a prey to hopeless despondency. In vain she tried to hope. If she looked steadily into the future, she saw no encouragement. Death, or what was worse than death, seemed her inevitable destiny. Alas! she was only one out of hundreds of the daughters of unhappy Greece, who, on that melancholy occasion, were carried into slavery, to amuse the whims, or gratify the base passions of their conquerors.

As she sat, by that lonely window, the tears began to flow freely. Far off, across the blue waters that almost washed the base of the tower, she saw the purple hills of her native land, now lost to her forever. She thought of her happy home, of her aged sire and her manly brothers, and of the terrible day in which their little household had been laid ruthlessly in blood and ashes. Then the uncertain fate of her lover rose up before her imagination. Had he, too, fallen in that terrible conflict? If not, surely he would have been there, at the close of the ...

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

[illegible]

... his orders for Theresa's ... executed, thinking there would, after that, be time enough to put himself at the head of his guards and save the castle. He had no idea, until the rapid approach of Demetrius, of the extent of the danger; then he rushed forth, but it was too late.

The ruins of Hussein Bey's fortified palace may still be seen, blackened by the smoke of the conflagration to which the avenging Greeks devoted it. Far away among the blue hills, commanding a distant view of the dismantled fortress is a lovely cottage; thither Demetrius repaired with his bride, after the conclusion of the war, and there his children still tell the story of their mother's capture and her bold rescue.

Our Scrap Book.

A DREAM OF HEAVEN.

Lo, the seal of Death is breaking,
Those who slept its sleep are waking—
Eden opes her portals fair!
Hark, the harps of God are ringing,
Hark, the seraphs' hymn is singing,
And the living rills are flinging
Music on immortal air!

There, no more at eve declining,
Suns without a cloud are shining
O'er the land of life and love;
Heaven's own harvests woo the reaper,
Heaven's own dreams entrance the sleeper,
Not a tear is left the weeper,
To profane one flower above.

No frail lilies there are breathing,
There no thorny rose is wreathing
In the bowers of Paradise;—
Where the founts of life are flowing,
Flowers unknown to time are blowing,
Mid superber verdure glowing,
Than is sunn'd by mortal skies.

There no sigh of memory swelleth,
There no tear of misery welleth,
Hearts will bleed or break no more:
Past is all the cold world's scorning,
Gone the night, and broke the morning,
With seraphic day adorning
Life's glad waves and golden shore.

Oh, on that bright shore to wander,
Trace those radiant waves' meander,
All we loved and lost to see,—
Is this hope, so pure, so splendid,
Vainly with our being blended?
No! with Time ye are not ended,
Visions of eternity!

In a Predicament.—"Hallo, Jim, how are you," inquired a young man of a friend whom he had called upon, and found confined to his chamber.

"I'm not well!"

"Not well! what's the matter with you?"

"I'm in a predicament."

"In a predicament! How do you make that out?"

"I have not paid my board these six weeks."

"Is that all? why my dear fellow you don't pretend to say that is the cause of your illness?"

"Yes, but I do! They won't allow me to go away till I pay my board, and they won't allow me to eat till I settle up."

His friend picked up his hat and remarked he must be gone.

A gentleman once introduced his son to Rowland Hill, by letter, as a youth of great promise, and likely to do honor to the University of which he was a member; "but he is shy," added the father, "and I fear buries his talents in a napkin." A short time afterwards the parent, anxious for his opinion, inquired what he thought of his son? "I have shaken the napkin," said Rowland, "at all the corners, and there is nothing in it."

☞ Dow, Jr., says:—Sleeping in a church is always tolerated in a land of religious liberty; but loud snoring is a nuisance to the more quiet and respectful sleepers.

☞ "This can't be beat" (beet,) as the farmer said when he pulled up a carrot.

Sketches of Authors.

WM. AND MARY HOWITT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PEN AND INK SKETCHES."

A few years ago I was connected with a Journal in South Wales, and my avocations rendered it necessary that I should frequently pay visits to the various towns in the county, among them to Swansea. At this place, on one occasion, I had been detained by the assizes for a week; and tired out and completely jagged by having had to sit for the preceding six days, from morning to night, in a crowded Court, listening to uninteresting trials respecting coal mine and iron work property, I was lying at my ease, on a sofa, at the "Mackworth Arms," when a friend, who resided at the neighboring town of Neath, sought me out and invited me to spend the Sunday with him, at his residence there. Mr. F. W—— was a Quaker, but by no means a stiff one, and a man of high literary acquirements and refined taste; but I felt so fatigued that I hesitated about accepting his kind invitation, and begged off. But he would not hear of a refusal. "There is a family staying with me for a few days whom I am sure you will be glad to see," said he, "and I won't excuse you." So, nolens volens, I was compelled to poke a few things into a carpet bag, and, ere long, we rolled along in the phaeton, beneath the dingy walls of Neath Abbey, and were soon at the door of his picturesque cottage, on the banks of the Dulas.

It was late when we got to his house, and his visitors had retired, so that I did not see them until ...

[illegible]

THE WATER-MAN.

AN OLD DANISH BALLAD.

[illegible]

He has borne him into the Kirk, and all
Drew near to gaze on him, great and small.

The priest he was standing in the quire;—
"What gay young gallant comes breaking here?"

The winsome maid, to herself said she;—
"Oh, were that gay young gallant for me!"

He stepp'd o'er one stool, he stepp'd o'er two;
"Oh, maiden, plight me thy oath so true!"

He stepp'd o'er three stools, he stepp'd o'er four;
"Wilt be mine, sweet May, for evermore?"

She gave him her hand of the drifted snow—
"Here hast thou my troth, and with thee I'll go."

They went from the Kirk with the bridal train,
They danced in glee, and they danced full fain;

They danced them down to the salt-sea strand,
And they left them there with hand in hand.

"Now wait thee, love, with my steed so free,
And the bonniest bark I'll bring for thee."

And when they pass'd to the white, white sand,
The ships came sailing towards the land;

But when they were out in the midst of the sound,
Down went they all in the deep profound!

Long, long on the shore, when the winds were high,
They heard from the waters the maiden's cry.

I rede ye, damsels, as best I can—
Tread not the dance with the Water-Man!

Ladies' Boudoir.

ODE.

BY R. H. BACON.

Sung at the late Horticultural Exhibition, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Once more, while Autumn's sober smile
Shines out o'er hill and valley,
And, high the golden sheaves to pile,
A-field the farmers rally,—
We come, a kindred joy to share,
With fruits and flowers laden,
Cheered by the voice of matrons fair,
And many an arch-eyed maiden.

Dame Nature, with a woman's art,
Exchanging her attire, is,
Her forest green will soon be seen
To take the hues of Iris.
But still she decks her smiling brow
With coronals of flowers;
And, glad as in the spring-time, now
Fly on the laughing hours.

The robin warbles on the hills;
The lark sings from the meadow;
The partridge, by the bubbling rills,
Creeps in the maple's shadow.
So high the hawk sails in the air,
You scarce can hear his whistle;
And half he seems the downy seed
Flown upward from a thistle.

Now in the orchard climbs the boy;
The spreading bough he grapples;
[illegible]

THE FUSCHIA.

[illegible]

... "Only a guinea and there was another left."

The visitor's horses trotted off to the suburb, and a third beauteous plant graced the spot from whence the first had been taken. The second guinea was paid and the fuschia adorned another drawing-room of fashion. This scene was repeated as new calls were made by persons attracted by the beauty of the plant. Two plants graceful and bursting into flower were constantly seen on the same spot. He gladdened the faithful sailor's wife with the promised flower and before the season closed nearly 300 guineas jingled in his purse, the produce of the single shrub from the window at Wapping, as a reward of old Mr. Lee's taste, skill and decision.

Temperance.

CONFESSION OF GOUGH.

[The following statement appeared originally in the Journal of Commerce, which paper vouches for its authenticity. It will be seen that Mr. Gough reiterates the story which his friends first declared he told.—Ed. Post.]

Mount Pleasant, Roxbury, Mass.,
Sept. 22d, 1845.

Although very weak and worn with intense suffering in body and mind, yet I will delay no longer doing that which I have ever intended as soon as practicable to do, viz: to give a plain statement of facts relative to the unhappy circumstances in which I have been placed within the past few weeks. I left home on Monday, the 1st inst., in company with Dea. Grant, of Boston, and Mr. Cyrus E. Morse; spoke in Westboro' in the evening; went the next day to Springfield, and on the 3d, attended a Convention at Blanford; spoke three times that day; spoke twice on the 4th at Westfield; took leave of Dea. Grant and lady, and left in the morning for Springfield, in company with Mr. Morse—he to go to Boston, and I to take the cars for New York. I sent a letter to my wife by Mr. Morse, of which the following is an extract: "I hope to meet you on Monday evening. If I did not feel that the duty of finally arranging matters for the winter demanded my presence in New York, I would come home with Cyrus; but I hope to spend a pleasant and profitable Sabbath in Brooklyn. I shall think of you," &c., &c. My reason for going to New York was to make a final arrangement for part of my time, and what part, this coming winter. I was to be in Montreal on the 11th inst. I agreed to meet my wife and a gentleman who was to accompany us to Montreal, at Albany, on Monday evening, Sept. 8th. I arrived at New York at six or half-past six on Friday the 5th inst., left my baggage with a porter on board the boat, to bring after me, and walked to the Croton Hotel. I took tea; my baggage arrived; I procured a room; went into ...

[illegible]

... life, I pray God that I may so live as to honor the profession that I have made—that I may be more humble—feel more my dependence on God, and by his grace, become a more firm, consistent uncompromising foe to strong drink, in all its forms, than I ever have been before. I might write much more but I do not think it necessary. I should have prepared this before, but wished to write every word myself, and sign my name. I have been, and still am very weak and feeble.

This is the only statement that has ever been put forth in writing by me, and I leave it with the public. May God assist them to judge aright in the matter.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

The Olio.

FROM PUNCH.

A barrister, in London, having undertaken to report cases for a newspaper, he was "cut"—to use a cant phrase—by his brother attorneys. This incident brought forth from Punch the following severe lines.

And did you not hear of a jolly young Barrister,
At the Old Bailey who used for to ply?
He made out his case with such skill and dexterity,
Twisting each fact, while he gloss'd o'er each lie.
He stuck at nothing; and that so steadily,
The felons all sought his aid so readily,
And he saved from conviction so many a thief,
That this Barrister ne'er was in want of a brief.

What sights of fine ... he got off by his blarney;
His tongue was so glib, and so specious withal;
He was always retained by the great City ...
To Newgate from Mansion House sent, or Guildhall.
And often the Press would be gibing and jeering,
But 'twas all one to him, his carping and sneering;
He'd swear black was white in behalf of a thief,
So this Barrister ne'er was in want of a brief.

And yet, only think what strange morals have lawyers,
The Bar of such conduct think nothing at all;
Whilst should my poor Counsel report for a paper,
"To Coventry with him!" that instant they call;
From their mess they'll expel him, he'll find, to his sorrow,
But they'll dine with the housebreaker's hireling to-morrow,
Then hurrah!—though his client be swindler or thief,—
For the Barrister never in want of a brief.

JOE GRIMALDI AND THE SPINSTER-SHAVER.

When the famous clown was at Preston, he called at a barber's shop in Cheapside, and asked a young girl inside if the master was within. She replied that he was not. The call was twice repeated with no better luck. At length, meeting with Mr. Howard, the manager, as he was strolling to and fro in the ...

[illegible]

THE OLD LOVE LETTERS.

[illegible]

THE FACTORY CHILD'S SONG.

[illegible]

THE WIND.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]